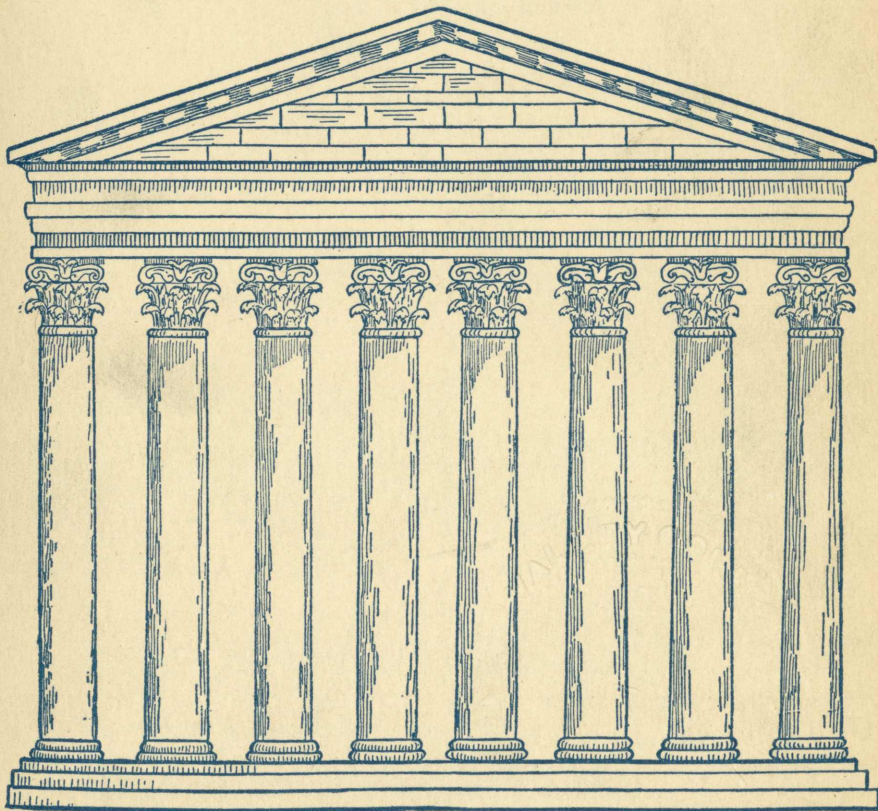


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OCTOBER, 1904



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THE FORUM.

Volume XVIII.

OCTOBER, 1904

Number 1

The Scotch-Irish In Ulster.

In 1610 James I king of England determined upon a grand effort to forever hold the Irish in complete subjection. Ireland was continually in turmoil as a result of uprisings and revolts against the English rule, thereby disturbing whatever peace and contentment English ministers might have enjoyed. The Irish hated their English conquerors and the English scorned their Irish subjects, and as a result the Irish question has never been solved although to-day it is nearer solution than ever before. The intense hatred of the Irish for the English is easily explained. They were hardly more than barbarians; their mode of life was crude; their houses were of the meanest sort. Of 200,000 houses in Ireland, 16,000 had more than one chimney, 24,000 had only one chimney, and 160,000 had neither fixed hearths nor windows. The Irish loved to roam about, disliking work, and lived on the meanest sort of food, meat being a luxury to them. To these characteristics which alone made the Irish hard to conquer and hard to hold in subjection, must be added the terribly harsh, severe and inhuman methods taken by the English to crush or break their spirit. The following from Fynes Moryson's Itinerary shows the methods the English used and the horrible condition to which the Irish were reduced :

"Now because I have often made mention formerly of our destroying the Rebels' corn, and using all means to famish them, let me by two or three examples show the miserable estate to which the Rebels were thereby brought. Sir Arthur Chichester, Sir Richard Moryson, and the other commanders of the Forces, sent against Bryan MacArt aforesaid, in their return home, saw a most horrible spectacle of three children (whereof the eldest was not above ten years old), all eating and gnawing with their teeth the entrals of their dead mother, upon whose flesh they had fed twenty days past, and having all from the feet upward to the bare bones, roasting it continually by a slow fire, were now come to the entrals in like sort roasted, yet not divided from the body, being as yet raw. Capt. Trevor and many honest Gentlemen lying in the Newry can witness, that some old women of those parts used to make a fire in the field and divers little children driving out the cattle in the cold mornings, and coming thither to warm them, were by them

surprised, killed and eaten, which at last was discovered by a great girl breaking from them by strength of her body, and Captain Trevor sending out soldiers to know the truth, they found the children's skulls and bones, and apprehended the old women, who were executed for the fact. The Captains of Carrickfergus, and the adjacent Garrisons of the Northern parts can witness that upon the making of peace, and receiving the Rebels to mercy, it was a common practice among the common sort of them (I mean such as were not sword-men), to thrust long needles into the horses of our English troopes, and they dying thereupon to be ready to tear out one another's throates for a share of them. And no spectacle was more frequent in the Ditches of Townes, and especialy in wasted Countries, than to see multitudes of these poor people dead with their mouths all colored green by eating nettles, docks, and all things they could rend up above the ground."

Sir Arthur Chichester, who was sent to assist Mountjoy in the suppression of Tyrone's rebellion, says: "I burned all along the lough, within four miles of Dungannon, and killed 100 people, sparing none of what quality, age or sex soever, besides many burned to death; we kill man, woman and child; horse, beast, and whatsoever we find."

On another occasion, after his return from a similar expedition into the Route, he writes: "I have often said and written that it is famine that must consume them; our swordes and other indeavoures work not that speedie destruction which is expected."

Ireland is divided into four parts, called provinces, and these provinces are divided into counties. It was inhabited (seven-teenth century) by tribes or clans. Chiefs ruled the clans but they were selected by the English instead of formerly when the best man ruled. Whenever a chief desired to be an independent ruler or whenever his over-abundant animal spirits prompted him, he rebelled and generally caused sympathetic uprisings in all parts of the province; sometimes the rebellion became general over the whole of Ireland.

One scheme to keep the Irish in subjection was by planting English colonists in their land, hoping that the Irish would be absorbed and their fiery spirits calmed by the colonists. Colonies had been planted in the most fertile parts of Ulster near the seacoast. But since many of these English colonists married buxom Irish maids they themselves were absorbed rather than the Irish.

King James saw no difficulty in the Irish problem, but went at the problem with the self-confidence of a bigot. At this time circumstances occurred or were caused to occur that were favorable to the carrying out of his project of planting Ulster with Scotch and English colonists on a

larger scale than had ever before been attempted. The Ulster chiefs began to conspire with Spain. The conspiracy was discovered and as a consequence O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and O'Donnel, earl of Tyrconnell, the greatest chiefs and largest landowners in Ulster, fled from the country. Their estates were confiscated, as well as the lands of chiefs who were not charged with complicity in the conspiracy. James had to have enough land for his project and the poor Irish were forced into the forests and mountains to live as best they could. These Irish caused much trouble. They lived by plunder and if caught were put to death. Ulster contains 3,800,000 acres of land, and 3,000,000 acres of this number were ruthlessly taken from the original owners.

James was a Scotchman and, knowing them as he did, wanted them to settle in Ulster in large numbers. He divided the land into estates of not more than 2,000 acres each, which were given to the wealthiest and most prominent applicants. Each landowner was compelled to bring a sufficient number of colonists with him to settle his land and to properly cultivate it. The farms of each estate were rented to the settlers at a nominal rental, while the poorest and least accessible districts were rented to the Irish. The first of the settlers of the "Great Plantation of Ulster" arrived in 1610. Slowly but steadily the seekers of new homes arrived and by 1618 Ulster contained 2,000 Scotch families. Ireland was now being peopled with a sturdy race that could not be absorbed as the English had been, and it was not surprising that the Irish seemed to instinctively feel this and to prepare for an uprising at the first opportunity. An extract from Greene's History of the English People will give us some idea of the character of the people who were now coming into Ulster to supplant the natives:

"To know neither rest nor safety; to face danger every hour; to plow the field with arms piled carefully opposite the furrow; to watch every figure that crossed the hillside, in doubt whether it were foe or friend; to be roused from sleep by the slogan of the Highlander or cry of the Borderer as they swept sheep and kye from every homestead in the valley; to bear hunger and thirst and cold and nakedness; to cower within the peel tower or lurk in the moorland while barn and byre went up in pitiless flame; to mount and ride at the lord's call on forays as pitiless. This was the rough school in which the Scotch peasant was trained through two hundred years. But it was a school in which he learned much. Suffering that would have degraded a meaner race into slaves only hardened and ennobled the temper of the Scotchman. It was from the ages of oppression and lawlessness that he drew the rugged fidelity, the dogged endurance, the shrewdness, the caution, the wari-

ness, the rigid thrift, the noble self-dependence, the patience and daring which have distinguished him ever since."

Fear spread throughout Ulster in 1615 when rumors were rife of a great plot among the natives to wipe out all the foreigners in a general massacre, but the conspiracy was discovered and suppressed before anything was accomplished. By 1618 the Scotch were firmly settled in their adopted country, and the time was ripe for a fulfillment of the hopes of the originators of the scheme in the prosperity and improvement of all the settlers, but this was prevented by the notoriously bad government that England has always given Ireland. The mismanagement of the English was not confined to the Irish but was also inflicted on the Scotch whom they had induced to settle in the unhappy country. Most of the troubles of the Scotch came from the church rule. This was a time of religious intolerance. The Scottish settlers were rigid Presbyterians and would take no oath of allegiance to the Episcopal church. The "Black Oath" to obey all the king's "royal commands" was taken by only a few. These church difficulties were the cause of emigration in small numbers, some going back to Scotland and a few going to America.

In 1641 a great rebellion, which had long been smouldering, broke out in all parts of Ireland. At first the Irish were restrained by their chiefs but it was not long before their passions swept away all restraint. Massacres became a frequent occurrence; to see who could do the most slaughtering and butchering was now their chief idea. No mercy was shown, pity was forgotten, and the Irish took another step backward towards barbarism. The rebellion came to an end in 1652, suppressed with an iron hand by Cromwell. Schwill says:

"In the year 1641 when the troubles between king and parliament temporarily annihilated the power of England, the Irish fell upon the colonists of Ulster and murdered or drove them from their homes. The English revenge for this outrage had of course to be delayed until the execution of the king, and the victory of parliament had re-established the authority of the nation. At length in 1649 Cromwell undertook to reconquer Ireland. He was successful but as he himself confessed, imbued his hands with blood like a common butcher.

In 1660 the Restoration brought back church persecution. All Presbyterian ministers except six or seven who recanted, were driven from their churches. They were forbidden to preach, baptize, marry, officiate at a funeral or exercise any function of the ministry. The people now could not legally marry nor be buried in a church cemetery, unless they accepted the faith of the English church. England seemed now to be doing everything she possibly could to drive out the ones she

had taken such pains to bring in. Exportation of cattle was forbidden, and a navigation act was passed which permitted Ireland to trade with no nation except England.

The 'Glorious Revolution' in England in 1688 was the signal for another outbreak of fierce race hatred in Ireland. The Catholic Irish upheld the cause of James II while the Scotch Presbyterians supported William of Orange. The lord lieutenant of Ireland also supported James. The Irish army was everywhere successful except at two points, Enniskillen and Londonderry, where the Scotch stubbornly resisted and held them at bay. The successful resistance of Londonderry against the besiegers is a memorable one. Provisions became so scarce that many starved to death. An account by one of the soldiers, John Hunter, is interesting: "I myself would have eaten the poorest cat or dog I ever saw with my eyes. The famine was so great that many a man, woman, and child died for want of food. I myself was so weak from hunger that I fell under my musket one morning as I was going to the walls, and yet when the enemy was coming, as many a time they did, then I found as if my former strength returned to me. I am sure it was the Lord that kept the city, and none else."

At last when they were on the point of surrender relief arrived and the town was saved. The garrison lost about 2,800 men during the siege. Most of these died from sickness. About 7,000 non-combatants perished. The Irish army lost about 9,000 men.

This successful resistance of the Irish at these two important points saved Ireland to England; at least it saved much money, time and lives, as it gave William vantage points from which to reconquer Ireland. After William had secured the throne in England he departed for Ireland. At the battle of the Boyne he successfully crushed the rebellion, scattering the enemy to the four winds.

During the years following this period the number of colonists was increased by about 50,000 Scotch immigrants, but the methods of government were such that these years saw the last of Scotch immigration to Ireland, and from now on the Scotch began to leave Ulster in increasingly large numbers. The repression of her woolen industries and penal laws in matters of religion were the chief cause of the emigration.

In 1704 a bill was passed excluding Presbyterians from the magistracy, customs, excise, post-office, courts of law, and municipal offices. During this time the manufacture of linen became the chief industry and Ulster was greatly injured by many weavers joining the emigrants to America. Up to 1728 the emigration was not so considerable but for several years after 1740, 12,000 left annually. From the

years 1725 to 1768 about 200,00 Protestants left Ulster. From 1771 to 1773, it is estimated that 30,000 left Ulster, of whom 10,000 were weavers.

The Scotchman who left Ulster, where he was called Ulsterman, and came here to America is called the Scotch-Irishman. This name would seem to indicate on first impression that the Scotch-Irish have in them some Irish blood, but this is not the case. During all the years the Scotch lived in Ireland and grew up with the country there were no inter-marriages among the natives. They kept strangely aloof, and resented being classed with the "mere Eerysh" as they called the natives. But their living in Ireland under new conditions and among another class of people improved them. Settling in a strange country among enemies calls forth all that is best in men to enable them to hold their own and to make headway.

It would make an interesting book to recount some of the deeds of the Scotch-Irish in America. How they upheld the cause of liberty; what great assistance they gave to the promoters of independence; how nobly they fought against the English who had driven them out of their adopted country and were now trying to fetter again their liberties for which they had suffered so much to gain. Theirs indeed is a noble chapter in the American struggle for independence.

The Scotch-Irish have furnished this country great generals; famous orators; eloquent and influential ministers; prosperous manufacturers; honest business men; a number of our presidents; and the class have, by "the rugged fidelity, the dogged endurance, the shrewdness, the caution, the wariness, the rigid thrift, the noble self-dependence, the patience and daring" which distinguishes them, helped greatly to make America what it is to-day.

PAUL M. SPANGLER, '04



A Bunch of Tiger Lilies.

"I wonder how our little game will work after all," said Rose Weston as she threw herself on a rustic bench by the fountain. "You know, May, one can never tell what Jack will do. I am half afraid he will not like her. She is such a wild little creature, so unlike the conservative girls he knows. I confess I am not at all charmed with her but she is General Faring's daughter and that covers a multitude of faults."

"If Amy Faring is not engaged to Jack Weston within two weeks I will never set my heart on making another match. Isn't it stupid to have a handsome brother who persists in evading society? The girls simply dote on him. I am going to make a desperate effort to put an end to his bachelor days. I confess the odds seem against us. I'll manage to have them thrown together as much as possible and, by the way, I guess we had better begin this little drama with a moonlight launch party."

"That is a fine opening act! I always said you were clever. You have arranged Jack's role, you will force him to play it, and when his engagement is announced you will look as innocent and surprised as a child. If that isn't practical cleverness I wonder what is!"

It was a perfect night for a launch party. That ancient alchemist looked down from his cloud castle in the evening sky and changed the whole lake to silver. A number of people were asking each other about Jack Weston but the look of chagrin on the faces of his devoted sisters forbade anyone making direct inquiry.

Meanwhile Jack was comfortably established in a small hotel at the foot of the great mountains which he loved so much. At last he had been successful in his double purpose. He had found a secluded spot where he could be alone with the dashing mountain stream or the placid waters of the dimpled lake and, better still, he had thwarted his sisters' matrimonial plans. As he stood on the rustic bridge, watching the stars that seemed like so many sparks from burning worlds, the voice of the mountain stream seemed to call him higher. He climbed up over the mossy rocks ever finding new beauties as the moonlight flooded down through the clearing or the shadows and fell upon the water when the dark pines keep their night watches. In this wild intoxication he had climbed on and on till at last he dropped exhausted on a mossy rock.

How long he lay there he could never tell. He watched the stars peeping down through the little clearing, he drank in all the wild music of the mountain stream, he watched the shadows of the pines

moving gently to and fro in the silvery moonlight. To any one less passionately fond of nature the scene would have been beautiful but to him it was nothing less than divine. He felt like the wild hare which has been caged for a time and suddenly escapes to its great forest home.

After the first intoxication of the moonlight draught was over his generous, sympathetic nature reasserted itself. It was glorious to enjoy all this beauty in solitude but he wanted to show it to someone else. If the fluttering shadows that dance on the ball room floor could only be made to see the superior beauty of a mossy slope he would feel that his life's work was well done. He picked up his brush and tried to paint the scene. It was too much for him. He soon threw the brush aside in utter disgust with his feeble efforts. When the Great Artist painted his masterpieces he left in some of them such vivid touches of divinity that the hand of the copyist is paralyzed when it tries to transfer them to canvas.

When he realized that he was baffled in his attempt he raised himself from the mossy rocks, gave his shoulders a little shrug and then stood as straight as the proudest pine on the mountain side. Discontent had crept into his heart. He longed for someone who could understand him, someone who loved nature as he did. For the first time in his life he left himself look fondly on a dream face. He could not see the face clearly for the veil of silvery moonlight that enveloped it. "She must love nature as I do or she would not linger here in the mountain," he murmured to himself. He left his eyes wander for a moment to the great lake in the valley and when he looked again the dream face had vanished. "I thought you had come to stay, to tell me you know what it is to understand the wild language of the torrent and the whispered words of the drowsy pines; but you are like all the rest, only a hollow shadow, only an excuse for the creature God meant you to be. I thought I left all these artful creatures down in the city but like an evil spirit you have followed me to this spot. I knew you could not stay long. God made this spot so beautiful that the followers of art and deceit soon grow uncomfortable and disappear."

As he stood there railing at the unfortunate dream-face which his fancy had created he seemed to have caught all the spirit of the dashing stream at his feet. This enraged outburst lasted only a moment and, like a willful child, he threw himself again on the rock. His hand fell idly into the water and brushed against something smooth and cold. It was a large bunch of tiger lilies with their long stems dipping into the cold water of this little rock-basin and their tall golden heads resplendent in the moonlight. "Are you too, apparitions sent to taunt me?" he cried

as he seized one of the blossom so tightly in his hand that he crushed out its fragile existence. You must have been placed here by some wild mountain maid untaught in the ways of the world but rich in the knowledge of God and his handiwork. How I would like to clasp the hand that placed you here, and tell its possessor that I, too, love this wild seclusion."

He had left his hand drop to the bottom of the rocky basin and it touched something small and round. He thought it must be an odd little pebble but instead of this it was a band of gold so small that it must have dropped from a child's finger. He had now solved the mystery. Some child had placed the lilies here and the ring had slipped from its finger. It was such a curiously fashioned little thing. There was something so fascinating about the little souvenir, as he playfully called it, that he felt like keeping it to remember this glorious night. He turned it over and over in his hands and was about to put it in his pocket when he noticed the initials A. F. carved on its inner surface. "For what could A. F. stand?" he asked himself. "It must mean Airy Fairy," he exclaimed and picking one of the lilies from the water he turned down the mountain side.

When he awoke the next morning his first thoughts were of the little ring. It lost none of its charms by daylight. Any one else would have thought it very ordinary but to Jack it was almost priceless. It was a little link of gold that connected him with that glorious night. He had some doubts as to whether he should keep the ring. He finally decided to go to the mountains and watch for the return of the child, for he was sure she would come again. So it happened that day after day the old inn keeper's wife saw the odd stranger climbing the same mountain path.

"Pears to me that er feller must be a sort o' strange chap. He looks strong and healthy enough to be doin' more en wastin' his time up here in the mountains. Why he don't even take a gun or rod. I ain't been able to make out if he is lazy or just a bit off. Pears to me some folks is most mighty strange, but then it takes all kinds o' people to make a world", she concluded with a philosophic air.

Jack Weston had been at Glen House a week and every afternoon found him by the mountain stream. Each day he took a lily from the bunch but it was still large and fresh. "If Airy Fairy does not come this afternoon I'll keep the ring," he said bending over the bunch of tiger lilies and arranging several that had fallen too far in to the water. He arranged them with a gentle hand; he loved them for their own sweet sake and for the sake of Airy Fairy.

When he raised himself from his fascinating task he saw a slip of a girl standing on the rocks above him. This must be Airy Fairr he thought and as he saw her flashing black eyes, and dark curling ringlets he realized that this was the picture his fancy had been trying to grasp ever since he saw the little circlet of gold. He climbed upon the rocks and handed her the ring never doubting for a moment that it belonged to her. She took the little band of gold, slipped it on her finger and said simply, "Thank you Mr.—" "Weston," he added by way of filling out the blank.

"No, not Jack Weston?" she faltered.

"And A. F. stands for—"

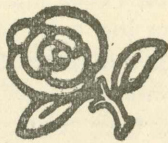
"Amy Faring."

"I thought you were at Lakemere, Miss Faring, my sisters expected you."

"I know they did but I hate all these rounds of gaiety, and I prevailed upon papa at the last moment to bring me along up here to his hunting lodge to avoid them all."

"And I came here to avoid them, too."

Whenever the summer suns glow, whenever the tiger lilies bloom, a tall handsome man and a slight and airy little woman make daily pilgrimages up the mountain side. They worship at many sacred shrines in the shaded aisles of that vast cathedral, but they always bring their hearts truest devotion before the altar-fire of tiger lilies.



Use of Great Men.

To believe in great men seems to be a natural instinct. All history and mythology have their heroes and demi-gods, whose feats required super-human strength of body or mind to perform; in other words their genius was paramount.

All the handiwork of nature seems to exist for the good. The world in its onward course is sustained by the noble lives of great and good men: they make the world worthy of being inhabited, while those who come in close contact with them find life a sweet and ideal state.

Fathers and mothers call their children by the names of great men. Their names are woven into the fabrics of our language and are thus ever upon our lips, while their works and portraits fill our libraries and decorate our walls.

Emerson says, "The search after the great is the dream of youth, and the most serious occupation of manhood." Men will travel over expanses of land and sea to see the beauties of the Rocky mountains, to breathe the pure air of Greece, or to bask in the warm sunshine of Italy, but they will put themselves to still greater inconvenience to come into contact with a great man.

Our religion is the cherishing of its patrons. The gods of mythology are but men of the greatest genius, so Christendom has its Christ, Buddhism its Buddha, and Mohammedanism its Mohammed.

That man may truly be counted great who occupies a sphere of thought, a realm of idealism which no other man can attain. His eyes see things in a true light from a nearer range than other men. It is his duty to raise us from our lower realm of thought into that of his own.

But in order to bring this about, the great must be related to us and our lives receive some promise of greatness. The great are always near us. We need not board an airship and soar into the third heaven in order to get a glimpse of greatness, for it is ever in our sight.

Great men satisfy our expectation, and each falls into his own place. They render life effective and magnetic, make for themselves room, food and associates, while their legitimate ideas are welcomed by those who have not the elements of greatness.

Great men are more distinguished by range and extent of intellect than by originality. If we seek after the originality which consists in weaving, like a spider, its web from its own body, in finding clay, making bricks and building the house, no great men are original.

Nor does originality consist in making men great. The hero is

only the leader of his subordinates, the one in the thickest of events, seeing the want of men and sharing their desire, he adds the needful length of sight and arm, to come at the time when most needed.

Genius or greatness is a quality not acquired as an heirloom by choice, but it is born within the man and must, like the plant, grow from within outward. Rome was not built in a day nor is a great man made during the night, nor does he wake up some eventful morning and say, "I am a great man and others shall see my greatness: to-day I will bisect an angle: I will go to sea and discover the north pole; I have a new architecture in mind: I foresee a correct mechanism for producing perpetual motion." No, but he finds himself in the headlong course of events, forced onward by ideas and necessities of his fellow men.

Among eminent persons, those who are most dear to men, are not only that so-called class of producers, who have only planted corn or invented a drill; but also in the love and estimation of this city-building race of mankind, are the poets who feed the thought and imagination with ideas and pictures; the preacher who raises the minds from this world of corn and money and consoles them for the future; the hero, who comes in the nick of time and saves a nation from destruction, and the philosopher who flatters the intellect of both laborer and scholar with instruction in new realms.

Great men are the means of clearing our eyes of egotism and of seeing other people and their work in a true light. But these are vices and follies incident to whole generations. These, great men must abolish.

Thus meeting the great in our way, we either believe in their luck or fate, or curse our own. But if we respect ourselves, we realize that they are merely clay, shaped after their creator as we are and that we also are great men without opportunity.

E. E. S. '06.



THE FORUM.

Vol. XVIII.**OCTOBER, 1904****No. 1**

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THE FORUM is published each month during the college year by the Students of Lebanon Valley College.

TERMS :—Subscription Price, 50 cents a Year. Single Copy, 10 cents.

All business matter should be addressed to THE FORUM, Annville, Pa.; all literary matter to P. E. MATHIAS, Annville, Pa.

Once a subscriber, always a subscriber, until notice for discontinuance, accompanied with all arrearages, has been received.

Entered at the Post Office at Annville, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

Editorial.

WHEN THE college graduate enters active life, he becomes an important factor in his community. By reason of his training it is expected that he will have a wide range of knowledge, and will be able to speak intelligently on almost any topic. He is frequently called upon to take his place as a public speaker on various occasions, and his mental equipment and calibre are often measured in the estimation of the community by his bearing and readiness of speech on such occasions. Although many people are not gifted as public speakers it is certainly not expecting too much of a college graduate to require that he shall be able to express himself intelligently, and with reasonable fluency on a wide range of topics. Many a man's success in life is hindered by his inability to do this, and he is at least a partial failure both in his own eyes and in those of his friends. The power to express one's thoughts clearly either in writing or speaking is largely a matter of training and is certainly within the reach of the majority of college students. The Literary Society offers one of the best means that has yet been devised for the cultivation of this power. Here the member is assigned to tasks that he

would never attempt on his own initiative and performs his part under the criticism of his fellow members. This criticism, however, is not harsh and errors are only pointed out for the purpose of correction. Under such training improvement must follow and many a student can bear testimony to the helpfulness of his society training. Lebanon Valley is fortunate in having three distinctively literary societies besides one that is devoted to the interests of music, and each student, whether male or female, should be able to find one with which to identify himself. The student who neglects or refuses to do this deprives himself of much mental drill as well as many social privileges. We are glad that so many of the new students have already decided to join one or other of the societies and we trust that the others will not fail to do this soon. Let each student look into the various societies, decide which he prefers, and then join as soon as possible.

* * *

WE ARE glad to note the interest that is being taken in the various lines of religious activity in the college. The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., begin the year with every prospect of success. The Students' Prayer meeting held each Tuesday evening has had thus far a very large attendance and the meetings have been interesting and helpful. This is certainly as it should be and is very gratifying to all those who have at heart the best interests of the students and college. In the rush of college life one's mental powers are kept at a tension almost continually and the mind is so filled that we are sometimes tempted to neglect our religious duties and try to convince ourselves that we have no time for them. This reasoning, however, is certainly false and the student who yields to it is doing a foolish thing. The mind, after it has been active for some time, loses its power to work readily and the student finds himself reading over his lessons without in the least comprehending the words before him. At such a time relaxation is needed and this can often be found in the religious service where the mind is turned from the consideration of the ordinary affairs of life to those which concern the spiritual side of his nature and after such a service he returns to his work with renewed vigor.

Then, again, on leaving the associations and restraints of home the young student is often apt to meet with associates whose influence leads him to become careless as to his religious duties, and he needs the constant reminder of the religious service to keep him in the right way. Perfect development must run in three directions and must include body, mind, and soul, and whoever neglects one of these will never attain his

full stature, no matter how well he may have cultivated the others. The body and the mind are not in much danger of neglect in the modern college and let us not forget to make the other side of equal importance.

* * *

ONE OF the signs of the progress of any institution is its need of more buildings. This need shows that the student body is growing, that the courses of instruction are widened and that therefore there must be an increase in the staff of instructors. All seem to be true especially of Lebanon Valley College. There was a time in her history when one building sufficed for all her wants. But she grew and a second and a larger building was erected. This then is the administration building. For some time these two buildings were all that were needed for the instruction of her students. But during the past seven or eight years Lebanon Valley College has made such a marvelous advancement in the number of students, in the courses of instruction and in the number of professors who thus became necessary, that these two buildings with their apparatus became wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the institution. The number of instructors has more than doubled; an annex was added to the administration building so that it now has more than twice its former capacity; a large and beautiful conservatory of music was built. A library building, now in course of construction, will be completed in about a month and the foundations of a new ladies' dormitory are already laid. All these buildings have become an absolute necessity, and are an indication of the great and firm progress which L. V. C. is making. There is one other great necessity, a gymnasium. The entire student body needs it, and those engaged in athletics particularly. Our status in athletics could be raised fifty per cent. and the value to all the students would be almost inestimable.

* * *

NO STUDENT should go through his college course without having some training and experience in public speaking. One of the aims of the literary societies is to train their members to express themselves intelligently. The Christain Associations do much to help their members overcome this reticence in public speaking but there is a need which these organization cannot reach. It is one thing to speak before a few people with whom one associates day after day; it is quite a different thing to appear before a larger audience composed mostly of people with whom one is less familiar. The Senior Rhetoricals give an opportunity to the student which he may never have had before. In preparing for

them he has a splendid drill in composition and elocution. He is often led into research work which is pleasant and instructive. The special training of the Rhetoricals, however, lies in the fact that they bring the student before the public and help to cultivate in him that ease and lack of self-consciousness which he could never attain in any other way.

In many respects these public Rhetoricals are an advertisement of the work in the college. The friends and patrons of the institution naturally form some estimate of the work a class is doing by its productions and the manner of their delivery. People come to these Rhetoricals expecting an entertainment worthy of the class and the college. If they are disappointed it is easy to see the conclusions they deduce. The Senior class owes it to the reputation of the college to give the best Rhetoricals that it possibly can.

The secret of a good Rhetorical lies in the honest and enthusiastic effort of each member in the class. The faculty has indeed provided for a thorough preliminary training but this in itself cannot make a successful Rhetorical. A few members of the class may do their best but that cannot bring about the desired result. It is only by the combined effort of every member that anything creditable can be done. Each one should feel that, whatever the multiplicity of his duties, he must do his best, his very best, in this one thing. He must be willing to give thought and time to his production even if it does mean some little sacrifice. He must feel that he is representing his class and his college and that even his best efforts will fall far short of this trust.



Alumni Notes.

Chas Fisher, '03, visited his college friends recently.

Rev. D. S. Eshleman, '94, visited his many friends while on his way to Conference.

Mrs. Mary Albert, '97, has returned from her missionary campaign in Ohio and Indiana.

The Alumni of Eastern Pennsylvania have decided to form a branch Alumni Association.

Chas. H. Fisher, '04, stopped to see his friends while on his way to enter Union Theological Seminary.

Alfred Keister Mills, '04, left for New Haven, Conn., where he will pursue his studies in Yale University.

D. D. Brandt, '04, while on his way to Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, O., visited his many college friends.

Rev. A. E. Shroyer, '00, spent some time with his wife who was visiting her parents, during Conference last week.

Dr. M. W. Brunner, '01, made one of his special visits and stopped with his college friends several hours recently.

We were glad to see the Rev. R. R. Butterwick, '01, Frank Heinaman, '04, Claude Engle, '02, Miss Lite, '04, among us this month.



Exchange Notes.

We are back again to the work which we all like so well. After the long, happy summer days free from care, the editors of other college papers must have found it hard to resume old labors. So far only a few of the September exchanges have made their appearance. Most of them are up to the general standard. We hope by another month to be able to greet all our old friends.

The exchange editor of the Mercury must not spend very much time in examining other college magazines or the absence of the exchange column in the June and September numbers would have been noted as the exception not as the rule. In the June issue the exchange column was omitted because of the need of room for commencement news; in the September number because of the dearth of material.

There is a question in my mind whether the "Jottings" in the Anchor are not below the standard of college news. Of course, outsiders have, in a way, no right to criticise, as the references to college students and happenings are unintelligible to them. However, college news should be framed in such a way as to be of some interest to others besides the college students.

"Old West" must, indeed, be the subject for many English themes at Dickinson. No one can read the paper, "The Story of Old West" by Robert E. McAlarney without becoming thoroughly interested in it. Dickinson has every reason to be proud of "Old West" for few colleges own a building of which so many incidents can be related.

College Notes.

The Clio.-Philo. joint session was held October 21.

The Clio-Kalo joint session will be held November 4.

The St. Cecilia Society will hold a Hallowe'en party on the 31st of October.

Mass meetings of both Republican and Democratic parties were recently held by the members of the K. L. S.

Dr. Shoemaker, a returned missionary from China, spoke in chapel Friday morning, September 23. He spoke quite impressively of the need of more missionaries in China.

On the first Saturday night after the opening of school a reception was held in honor of the new students. A great many of the boarding and day students were present and the evening was spent in a very pleasant manner.

Gratifying progress is being made on the new Library and the Ladies' Hall. A large force of men are at work on the latter and the foundation walls are rapidly nearing completion. The Library is also being pushed forward and when completed will make a very attractive building.

Mr. Miller, the Student Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. paid a visit to the college during the past month and brought to us some new ideas which will be helpful to the work here. His visits are always followed by an increased activity on the part of the officers of the Y. M. C. A. and each one is made to feel his personal responsibility for the success of the work.

At the opening of the year the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. selected the following persons to serve as the Lecture Course Committee for the present year: T. B. Beatty, A. R. Clippinger, Alice Crowell, Ora Harnish, Neda Knaub, Merle Hoover, E. E. Snyder and J. B. Ham-bright. This committee has secured the following attractions for the year's course: October 19, Wallace Bruce Amsbury Company. November 15, Lecture—Frank Dixon. December 17, Lulu Tyler Gates Company. February 1, Germaine—The Magician. February 24, Play—School for Scandal. This list has been carefully selected and will no doubt be very entertaining. The college is fortunate in having an established "Star Course" and it ought to be well patronized especially since the proceeds are devoted to sending delegates to the Student Summer Conference for Christian work.

A very pleasant party was held at the Ladies' Hall, Saturday evening October 1. Interesting games were played and all present seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

Mr. Miller the State Students' secretary of the Y. M. C. A. led chapel, Friday morning September 30. He made a short address before the student body in the interests of Y. M. C. A. evangelistic work. His talk was very helpful and interesting.

G. I. Rider was elected to the leadership of the College Prayer-meeting for the ensuing year. This meeting is held on each Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. room from 6 to 7 o'clock and the attendance thus far has been very large. It is to be hoped that this interest will continue and that all the students will avail themselves of this meeting.

Messrs. Rider, Rojahn, Hoover, Strayer, Gehr, Esbenshade, Linebaugh, Brackbill, Wolf and Triest represented the local Y. M. C. A. at the Bible Study Conference held recently at Lancaster. Representatives were present from the following schools: Albright College, Millersville State Normal, Juniata, Franklin and Marshall, and Lebanon Valley Colleges.

The Y. M. C. A. has recently issued its second handbook and it is a very neat piece of work. It is bound in blue leather and has the words "Lebanon Valley" printed in gold letters on the face. It contains much valuable information about the various college interests, besides a number of memorandum pages. That the students appreciate this little book is evidenced by the frequent use which they make of it.

The annual Sopohmore vs. Freshmen color rush occurred on the morning of September 26. The rush was one of the most exciting ever witnessed at Lebanon Valley. After a contest of nearly half an hour the Freshmen gradually won over their opponents and the victory was clearly theirs. It is to be regretted that some fairer method is not originated to settle the class differences, as in the color rush the advantage is clearly with the defending class.

On September 29, a large reception was held in the U. B. Church of town. It was attended by a large number of students and all seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. This reception gave an opportunity for the students to become acquainted with the people of Annville and this is a thing to be desired. Lemonade was at the disposal of those present and after enjoying a pleasant social time, all repaired to the audience room where Prof. Oldham rendered two selections on the pipe-organ and Prof. Jackson sang a solo. This concluded the evening's entertainment.

Personal.

Mr. G. I. Rider preached in Palmyra, Sunday, October 2.

Professor John attended the Allegheny Conference at Scottdale, Pa.

Mr. A. R. Clippinger preached in the Duncannon U. B. Church, Sunday, September 25.

Mr. T. B. Beatty preached in the Highspire U. B. Church, Sunday, September 25.

G. I. Rider, Albert Brenneman and Roy Brenneman visited in Harrisburg, September 25.

Messrs. J. W. Kauffman and E. A. Faus attended the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference at Elizabethtown.

Among those attending the Pennsylvania Conference at Red Lion, York County, were Prof. Daugherty, Messrs. G. I. Rider, F. B. Plummer, A. R. Clippinger, J. C. Strayer and Amos Herman.

Dr. Roop preached in the United Brethren Church at Schuylkill Haven, Sunday September 18, where special efforts were being made to liquidate the church debt. During the latter part of the same week he was in the western part of the state in the interests of the college. During the last week in September he addressed the students of the Greensburg High School and preached in Scottdale. Since then he has presented the report of the college at the Eastern Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania Conferences.

The Political Clubs.

The various political parties of the school are now organizing for the coming campaign. It is the purpose of these clubs to thoroughly educate the students as to the issues and plans of their respective parties in the coming campaign. There are also rumors of the organizing of marching clubs for the political parades of this year.

The Republican club, of Lebanon Valley College was organized October 10. The officers are: President, Arthur Jones; Vice President, E. M. Gehr; Secretary, B. D. Rojahn, and Treasurer, J. C. Strayer. Two delegates will be sent to the Republican Students' Convention at Erie, and preparations are being made to take an active part in the coming campaign. The other parties represented here at school intend organizing in the near future.

Glee Club.

The officers and members of the glee club recently organized under the leadership of Prof. J. Karl Jackson are as follows :

President, F. B. Plummer; vice-president, T. B. Beatty; secretary and treasurer, E. V. Hodges; business manager, A. R. Clippinger; accompanist, Isaiah Klopp; Leader, Prof. J. Karl Jackson. Members of the club are: First Tenors, Messrs. Beatty, Lichty, Stanton, Spessard and Rojahn. Second Tenors, Messrs. Lehman, Wolf, Gehr, Evares and Ludwick. First Basses, Messrs. Hodges, Mathias, Plummer, Shaner and Showers. Second Basses, Messrs. Engle, Spessard, Owen, Ham-bright, Earnest and McKenrick.

The club is progressing splendidly and is acquiring a wide and varied repertoire of selections. Their first concerts will be given early in December. During the winter term a home concert will be given followed by an extended tour during the spring term. They are capable of giving a very entertaining programme, into which several specialties will be introduced. Lebanon Valley may well be proud of such a creditable addition to her numerous organizations.

Prof. Jackson's Recital.

On Monday evening, September 26, Prof. J. Karl Jackson, the newly elected professor of vocal training, gave an introductory recital in the Conservatory Auditorium before a large, cultivated audience. Prof. Jackson's selections ranged from Delibe's charming setting for DeMus-set's light ballad "Bonjour, Suzon" to Gounod's splendid "Dio Possente dio d'amor," from Faust. The program throughout was executed with unusual enunciation, full interpretation and refined feeling. The singer was as much at ease in the French and German songs as in those of the English tongue, showing commendable breadth of ability. The audience was delighted and he was compelled to respond to numerous encores.

The selection from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given with a reverence and dignity of utterance characteristic of the truest vocal art. Then in the lighter songs such as Rogers' "The Wind Went Wooing" there was delightfully sympathetic phrasing, and delicate reserve. In Dvorak's "Als die Alte Mutter," perhaps the most difficult number on the program, Prof. Jackson showed clearly the sure control of his voice which has already won a wide reputation.

The College is highly fortunate in having on the faculty a singer of Prof. Jackson's intelligence, experience and breadth. The students

and larger public will eagerly receive Prof. Jackson again.

Prof. Oldham was at the piano throughout the evening and played the accompaniments with his characteristic sympathy and precision.

Football Notes.

The football season is now in full sway at Lebanon Valley. Already we have played five games and from their result the prospects for the season are very encouraging. The scores against us so far have been large, but it must be remembered that they were the most difficult games on our schedule, and that our scores this year are much less than those with the same teams in former years. During the games played so far the training of our excellent coach was plainly evident, and Lebanon Valley is to be congratulated upon having the services of such a man as Coach Gillis.

Carlisle Indians 28, Lebanon Valley 0.

The season opened with the game with the Carlisle Indians at Carlisle, September 17, in which Lebanon Valley was defeated by the score of 28 to 0. The halves were five minutes longer than last year's game. During the first half the Indians scored but one touchdown on our team. In the first half Erb received an injury necessitating his withdrawal from the game and as this caused a disadvantageous shifting of the whole team, the Indians were able to run up the score to twenty-eight points in the second half. The line-up was as follows:

INDIANS.	POSITIONS.	L. V. C.
Bradley, (Jude)	left end	Barnhart
Bowers	left tackle	Stanton
Dillion	left guard	S. Snyder
Shuchuk	centre	Jones
White	right guard	M. Snyder
Lubo	right tackle	Gillis
Flores	right end	Maxwell
Baker	quarter back	Arndt
White Crow	left half-back	Beddow
Hendricks	right half-back	Holler
Charles, (Sheldan)	full-back	Erb

Bucknell 30, Lebanon Valley 0.

The second game was played at Lewisburg with the strong eleven of Bucknell University. The game was well played by our team but being outweighed by their opponents the score was Bucknell 30 and Lebanon Valley 0.

Susquehanna 0, Lebanon Valley 6.

The third game was the first one played on the home grounds our opponents being the Susquehanna team. Although the visitors played a strong game they were unable to score upon the home team, nor at any time to seriously endanger our goal. Barnhart made the touchdown for Lebanon Valley. The line up:

SUSQUEHANNA.	POSITIONS.	L. V. C.
Peifer	left end	(James,) Barnhart
Geise	left tackle	Stanton
Beneman	left guard	S. Snyder
Sassaman	centre	Jones
Shaeffer	right guard	M. Snyder
Whitmer, (Herman)	right tackle	Gillis
Maus	right end	Maxwell
Swank	quarter-back	Arndt
Sunay, (Whitmer)	left half-back	Holler
Fleck	right half-back	Beddow, Captain
Pearson, (Captain)	full-back	McKendrick

Steelton Y. M. C. A. 39, Lebanon Valley 0.

The fourth game of the season was played with the strong professional Y. M. C. A. team of Steelton. This team is an aggregation of strong professional players and Lebanon Valley was outweighed and out played, the score being Steelton 39 and Lebanon Valley 0. The line-up was as follows:

Steelton.	Positions.	L. V. C.
Steese	left end	Arndt
McCaffrey	left tackle	Holler
Shannon	left guard	S. Snyder
Peters	centre	Jones
Mumma	right guard	M. Snyder
Ernst	right tackle	Gillis
Smiley	right end	Maxwell

Gaffney	quarter back	Beddow
Gielespie	left half-back	Stanton
Shade	right half-back	Geyer
Sebar	full-back	McKendrick

Lebanon A. C. O, Lebanon Valley Reserves 39.

The second team under the management of P. M. Spangler has secured a good schedule for the season. W. S. Knauss is captain and he has succeeded in forming a good second team.

The first game was played on the home grounds on Saturday, October 8, with the Lebanon A. C. team in which the home team defeated the visitors in a well played game by the score of 39 to 0.

Williamson O, Lebanon Valley 10.

One of the most exciting games of the season thus far, was the one on October 15, with Williamson. A very hard game was expected but our boys went into it with the determination to win. A few rushes however demonstrated the superiority of our team and at no time was our goal in serious danger. In the first half Stanley Snyder succeeded in pushing the ball over the line for a touchdown, and in the second half this honor fell to Holler. The game was replete with brilliant plays and Geyer, Maxwell and Snyder deserve especial credit. There was, however, considerable fumbling and these fumbles were very costly. At least two more touchdowns should have been made. The Williamson boys played a good game but were outclassed. The line-up was :

Williamson	Position	L. V.
Gramm	left end	Arndt
Heffelfinger	left tackle	Holler
Crater	left guard	S. Snyder
Mallalieu	centre	Jones
Dowd	right guard	Stanton
Boozar	right tackle	Gillis
Riles	right end	Maxwell
Villee	quarter back	Beddow
E. Williams	left half back	Lichty
McCulley	right half back	Geyer
Sylvester	full back	McKendrick

Lebanon High School 12, L. V Reserves 6

One of the requirements for having a good college team is to have a strong reserve. This gives the first team an opportunity to try its offensive and defensive tactics in a practical way. Lebanon Valley is fortunate this year in having some very good material on the reserve team, and with practice a team could be developed that would hold its own with the best Academy and High School teams. This was evidenced by the splendid showing made in the game with the Lebanon High School team on October 15. The score was against us but the winning touch down was made on a fumble when only a minute remained to be played, so that the loss of the game was due to lack of training rather than lack of strength. The line-up:

High School	Positions	L. V. Reserves
Boyer	left end	Ludwig
Urich	left tackle	O. Dietzler
Mark	left guard	S. Dietzler
Bangser	centre	E. Snyder
Hood	right guard	M. Snyder
Coleman	right tackle	Saylor
Brane	right end	Kaufmanu, Knauss
Longenecker	quarter back	Oldham
Rutter	left half back	Brewer
Brenholtz	right half back	James
Craumer	full back	Zuck

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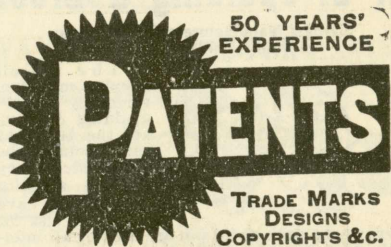
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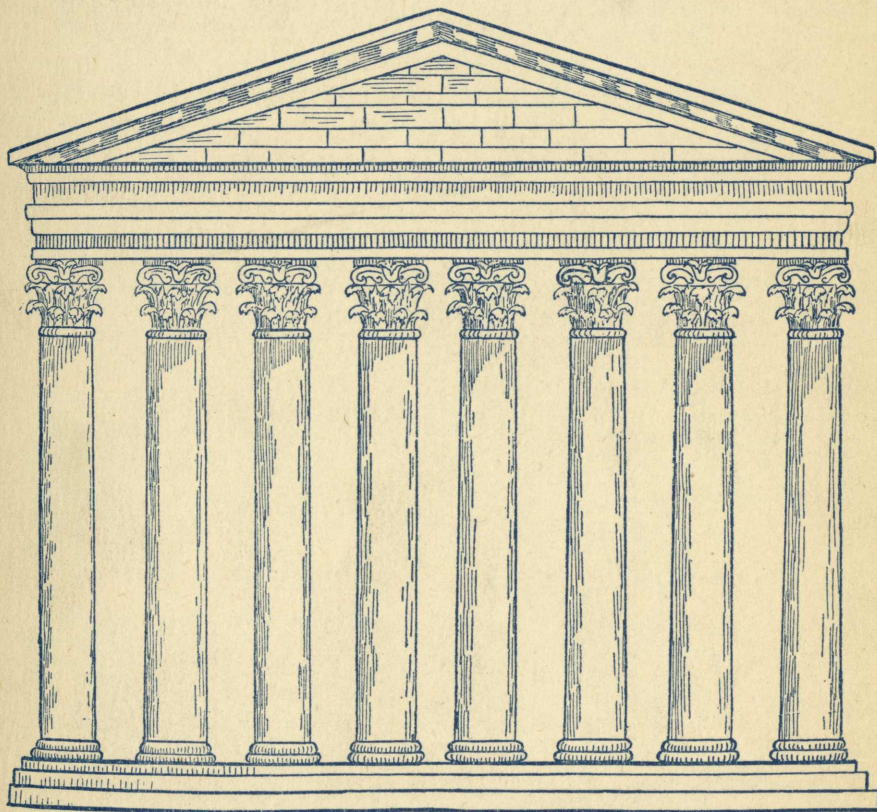
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NOVEMBER, 1904



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THE FORUM.

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The Indiantown Silver Mine.

The original inhabitants of this region have so completely disappeared that their presence here seems almost like a myth to the younger generations. Tradition has handed down a great many legends which have suffered so many changes since the time of our great grandfathers that it is hard to tell what part of them is true and what part of them has been supplied by the fancy of historians. A great many places are to-day pointed out as Indian Rocks, Indian Hills and Indian graveyards, and whenever any striking spot was in want of a name, the adjective Indian at once suggested itself as a part of it. Superstition, too, has attributed many natural phenomena to Indian ghosts and phantoms. Certain cries of birds, for instance, were supposed to be the cries of "Indian spooks;" ignes-fatui were spirits hunting for hidden treasures, and thus a great deal of faith was put in any tradition or local superstition connected with the Indians. A glance at the popular names of plants will also reveal this characteristic.

In this vicinity are a great many undeniable evidences, however, of early Indian occupation, aside from authentic history. Hundreds of arrow-heads have been found and are still found; also cooking utensils of stone, tomahawks, skin-scrapers, and the like. But what pleased us boys most were the stories our grandmother told us of her father and mother and their encounter with the Indians.

At the time of the settlement of the northern part of this county, there was in the Blue Mts. a small village occupied by a band of refugee Mohawk Indians. Their little village was called "Indiantown" by the white man, which name that spot retains to this day. The place where they were located was an ideal one for them. The steep sides of the narrow pass were as wild and rugged as their romantic hearts could wish. The little run abounded with trout and other fish. Deer were so plenty that venison was never lacking. Flocks of wild turkeys were familiar sights and even an occasional bear was found. The rich meadows to the south yielded plenty of corn with little labor. To the north lay a

series of four ranges of mountains, a veritable paradise for the dusky hunters.

For many years the few white people in this region lived in perfect peace with the natives. They sold their corn to them for silver ornaments, which were in turn bartered for implements with the traders and converted into the currency of the day. Some even cultivated an intimate friendship with them and hunted and fished with them. Among those who knew the red men best was a hunter named Conrad Cruser. His cabin and clearing were about two miles east of Indiantown, but hardly a day passed without communication between the two. The glittering silver which the natives constantly displayed was a great temptation to Conrad and he often asked them to show him where they obtained the precious metal, but they always shook their heads and said, "No tell." Conrad traversed the ridges from one end to the other. No region within a radius of fifteen miles was exempt from his exploration, but he found no mine of silver.

One day when he found the Indians in an unusually good humor he repeated his request, re-enforced by a liberal supply of "fire-water." The old chief whispered something into the ear of a young brave, who immediately ran to a wigwam nearby and returned with a strip of hempen cloth with which he tied Conrad's eyes. The chief took him by the arm and led him away. On they went through brush and brier and over rocks, for several hours. Then they suddenly stopped and the cloth was removed. It was dark now. A few torches lit up the scene. Here he was told lay the long-looked-for mine. Tradition says he was shown lumps of native silver as large as a hen's egg. A small hole, not four feet in diameter, led under a rock at the side of a hill. Conrad hastily glanced around for some means of identifying the place, but all he could see was an inky blackness around him and a starlit sky above. The cloth was replaced and he was led back to camp where he remained until morning. He could never get the Indians to talk about their mine again, and all he knew about the place was that a little brook murmured close by.

Conrad kept this little episode a secret and continued his search with renewed vigor, but in vain. Soon after, hostilities broke out between the settlers and the Indians and it was only then that he gave up his search and revealed his secret. For twenty years the Indians defended their little town and hindered all passage through the narrow gap, but at that time the French and Indian war broke out and the Indian warriors were summoned by the Iroquois to join against the

French and Canadians, and the little town was left defenseless. The few Indians remaining were easily overcome and the settlement reduced to ashes. Conrad, now an old man, interested several followers as anxious as himself and they were soon again scouring the valleys for the lost mine, but it was never found.

Fifty years afterwards this tradition was published in the "Reading Eagle" and a prospector at once set out to find this rich mine. With the aid of fictitious dipping-needles and some knowledge of minerals and geology he succeeded in locating a rock near the bed of Indian Run which proved to contain a trace of silver and lead. This discovery created great enthusiasm and a company was soon organized and a shaft sunk. After an expense of several thousand dollars and the sacrifice of several lives the mine was abandoned. All that ever came of it was an eighty-foot hole, which remained a menace to life for many years, until it was closed up with rock. But there still lingers in the minds of the people of that locality the hope that the traditional mine will some day be discovered and even at this date two men have been working for more than a year at a place about five miles east of Indiantown, seeking for the lost silver vein.



A Strange Coincidence.

James Gray was a plain, Somerset county farmer who had always lived the simple life of his community. He was raised as all the boys he knew were raised. When he was old enough he went to the country school, where for six months of the year he studied when he could not avoid it. During the other six months, when his father did not need him, he formed one of the group gathered in the blacksmith shop at the cross roads and listened and learned. The blacksmith was a famous story teller and knew all the superstitions of the country side. However well supplied with ghosts and wonders his stories were, no one of his listeners, old or young, doubted them for a moment. The smith was simply recounting the current beliefs of the people.

Young James never left the farm for some other field—college or business—as many of his boy friends did. His father was old and in need of his help. The death of his father left him, at the age of thirty, possessed of a fine farm and comfortable bank account but entirely alone in the world. Up to this time James had been perfectly indifferent to the girls, though the same can not be said of the girls in regard to him. He now decided that it was time to think of a wife and he began to accept invitations to dances, corn-huskings and quilting bees. He had even seen several girls home after the party.

It was just at this time that something very strange befell him. He had returned home late one night from a party and, after putting away his team he had gone to bed to fall asleep at once. He had, as it seemed to him, just fallen asleep when he was awakened by a hand shaking him. He started up to find himself confronted by a tall man masked and armed. "Get up," said the man, "and follow me."

James, too frightened to do otherwise, prepared to obey. The man leading, they went down the stairs, out of the house, and across the yard to the road. They followed it for several miles until they came to the wood lying about the foot of the Laurel mountains. Here his guide turned into a wood path. Dark as it was here, James never stumbled, never lost sight of the masked guide. On, on they went, following the path which soon began to ascend. They had climbed the mountain for an hour, when suddenly the path began to descend. Going a little farther they came to a sort of hollow between the mountains.

In the centre of this hollow was a clearing in the midst of which James saw a fire and men standing about. As they came closer he saw that the men, like his guide, were masked and armed. But he saw, too,

that standing a little apart, was a woman unmasked and unarmed. More than that James did not notice. Terror had made him stupid.

Not a word of greeting passed between his guide and the men about the fire. Everything was done in perfect silence. The guide placed James beside the woman. The men then, with cocked pistols, formed in line, two pairs placing themselves in front of James and the woman and two pairs bringing up the rear. When all was ready this strange procession moved swiftly out of the fire-lit clearing into the black woods beyond. After a few minutes of rather hard climbing they came to what appeared to be a narrow opening in the side of the mountain, out of which a light shone. The procession entered here and, after passing through a long passage, came to a moderate sized cave formed by nature in the heart of the mountain. From the ceiling of the cave hung the light. In the centre of the cave, directly under the light, James saw a great black chest. Still in perfect silence a circle was formed about this chest. Then two men stepping out from the circle at a sign from the leader lifted the heavy lid of the chest. To James' astonishment the chest was filled to the top with gold and silver pieces of all kinds. Then for the first time breaking silence, James' guide, who seemed also to be leader of the band, spoke.

"You two mortals listen and heed. We eight were in our lifetime thieves and robbers and this cavern was our rendezvous. This which here you see is the booty which we gathered. We have now passed to our reward. But our souls will have no peace and must wander here upon the earth until this ill-gotten gain is returned to man, that it may do good for the evil we did in our lives. You two mortals, man and woman, come hither at close of day and take away the treasure. We charge you by all you hold sacred, by the fear of our avenging spirits, to use it for the happiness of man."

While the leader was speaking the eight robbers had withdrawn from the circle and stood about the speaker on one side of the chest, while James and his partner stood alone on the other side. As the speaker finished, with one movement every mask was withdrawn. James felt his knees tremble and his teeth chatter as he saw, not faces of men, but grinning human skulls.

Replacing the masks the robbers quickly reformed the procession and in a few minutes the fire was again reached. Here James and the woman parted. Beckoning with his hand, the guide stepped before and led the way home by the same path they had come. They crossed the yard, entered the house, climbed the stairs, and only at the door of his

room did the guide disappear. James returned to bed.

When he awoke next morning his thoughts went back to the occurrences of the night before; but in the bright sunshine they seemed like an evil dream. Yet it was no dream. How could it be? Did he not ache in every bone? Yet how strange! His door was locked, his windows were fastened, and when he looked downstairs every thing was secured as he had left it when he first went to bed. But then a ghost needs no entrance.

All day long James thought of his strange trip. He went over it all, step by step, a dozen times during the day. He remembered the charge of the robber, he remembered that he and the woman were to come together. Who was the woman? He did not know her. He had been too terrified to look at her. How could he find her? Or would she come to him? He would wait and see.

The next night James retired early. He was hardly in his first sleep when he was again awakened by a touch. He recognized his guide of the night before. Silently as before they passed out into the night, entered the wood, climbed the mountain and came again to the fire-lit clearing in the hollow. The same masked figures and the same woman stood about the fire. James noticed this time that she was tall, dark and rather pretty. More than this he had no time to see. Swiftly the procession was formed and, passing through the wood, again reached the cavern. Again the circle was formed, again the terrible charge was given, again he saw the horrible unmasking. After returning to the fire, James was led by his guide home to his own room. Here the ghost disappeared as before.

Greatly disturbed by the recurrence of this strange trip, James resolved to confide in a friend. He most naturally chose the blacksmith. The smith assured him that what had happened twice would surely happen a third time. Probably James might expect a journey the third night. They then arranged that the blacksmith should sleep with James the next night and accompany him to the robbers' den.

After the two men had gone to sleep James was awakened as before by a touch, but his companion slept on. At a sign from the ghost James refrained from rousing him. The journey, the procession, all was as before until they came to the charge.

"Man and woman clasp hands. Do you two promise as man and wife to obey our commands?"

Together they answered, "We do."

Then followed the unmasking, no less horrible though seen before.

The cold sweat stood on James' forehead. The eight robbers formed in single file. Eight grinning skulls passed close to him, eight skeleton hand clasped his trembling one, eight fleshless mouths uttered one word, "Obey."

Returning home as before he found the blacksmith peacefully sleeping. He lay down beside him. To disturb him now was useless. The first thing the blacksmith said on waking was, "Well, he did not come." "No", answered James loath to confide his uncanny betrothal. The smith was not discouraged by the failure of his prediction, and hoping still to see the ghost slept with James a week before he gave up. James, however, knew that the ghost would come no more.

Their next thought was to find the lady. After much discussion the smith proposed the plan of advertising in the paper as the best way of attracting the attention of the person for whom it was intended. The following advertisment then appeared in the country papers. Wanted—To correspond with the lady who met the robbers with me in the cave. A skull.

JAMES GRAY.

The advertisement appeared every morning, but days lengthened into weeks, weeks into months, without bringing an answer. At first James was hopeful, but gradually, as hope died, he became moody and silent. He went no more to picnics and parties for he knew that he would not find among the girls he knew, the face so firmly fixed in his mind. He was not looking now for a wife. His wife was chosen for him if only he knew where to find her.

One day, during the next spring, contrary to his usual custom, he accepted the invitation of Joe Brown to a May party. The two young men were late and reached the woods only after the games had begun. During a lull Joe said, "James, I want you to meet my cousin who is staying at our house for a week." They approached a young lady standing a little apart from the rest, watching the game. Going up to her Joe said,

"Mary, I want"—

As Mary looked up both she and James looked astonished, yet perhaps a little glad. Both spoke together.

"Miss Brown"—

"Mr. Gray"—

"You two don't seem to need an introduction. Where did you meet? Mary was never here before," said Joe in astonishment.

After some hesitation each told Joe the story of the robbers and the treasure, but both omitted the part about the betrothal. Joe Brown

was very much interested and agreed with them that an attempt to reach the cave should be made that very evening. He was to accompany them.

They started at sundown for the mountain. They found and traversed the wood-path, climbed the mountain and descended into the hollow. They even found there in the centre of the clearing the ashes of a long dead fire. It was now growing dark. As they entered again the dark woods, shadowy forms flitted among the trees, grinning, mocking skulls peered at them from among the foliage and long, skeleton fingers beckoned them onward. Indeed James and Mary could almost feel anew the cold grip of those terrible hands. They came to the opening in the mountain side. Lighting a lantern, for it was now quite dark, they entered and, at the end of the passage found the cavern. Involuntarily, almost, each looked to the centre of the room. It was empty.

Silently they returned home. Then James said.

"Everything was just as I saw it except the treasure. Perhaps we must fulfill that last condition first."

"What is that last condition?" asked Joe.

"Well, that is for you two to settle," said Joe when they had explained.

James, after a little hesitation, declared that he was ready to fulfill all conditions. Mary, blushing, agreed timidly that she was ready to do the same.

The next day a party of three sought the parsonage and James Gray and Mary Brown were quietly married. That evening they again went to the cavern. The same mocking skulls peered at them through the leaves, the same hands beckoned them on. They entered the cavern as before and found—nothing.

They went no more to the cavern. "Why should we," said James, "I have my treasure."

"And I mine," answered Mary.

The Arthurian Epic ; Its Origin and Development.

by PROF. J. K. JACKSON.

(This paper was originally written as a thesis for one of the English Literature Courses at Harvard University.)

Among the numerous heroes of Britain, King Arthur stands out preeminently. He is the central figure of European romance and chivalry, and the leader of that mystic fraternity whose requirements were honor, fidelity and purity. History and tradition alike describe him as a warrior whose victories are unsurpassed, and whose forces have the reputation of being the most heroic the world has ever known.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which beset one in the work, there is scarcely any subject in the whole range of literature which presents so tempting a field for research, as the Arthurian cycle of romance; and it is my purpose to trace as directly as possible the development of the legend of Arthur from its earliest forms, down to its present place in literature. At the outset, some one may ask,—what is the Arthurian romance, and whence comes it? In a few words it may be summarized as the Norman-French and Anglo-Norman retelling of a mass of Celtic fairy-tales, partly mythic, partly heroic, in the shape under which they became known to the English-speaking world. Tales which reached the latter alike from Brittany and Wales, in the course of the 11th and 12th centuries. Some of these traditions have come down to us in Welsh in a form entirely unaffected by French influence, others are more or less affected, while some of the Welsh versions are simple translations from the French.

Before going into the details concerning the legend of Arthur it is perhaps best to give those particulars of his life which seem to rest on historic evidence. Briefly then, Arthur was a prince of the tribe of Britons who lived in South Wales. He was the son of Uther surnamed "Pendragon,"—a title given to elective sovereigns paramount over the many kings of Britain. Arthur appears to have commenced his military career about the year 500, and was raised to the Pendragonship ten years later. He is said to have gained twelve victories over the Saxons, the most important of which was at Baden or Bath. This was Arthur's last battle with the Saxons, and it checked their progress so effectually that he had no more trouble with them. He reigned in peace until the revolt of his nephew Modred, twenty years later, which led to the fatal battle of Camlan in Cornwall in 542. Modred was slain, and Arthur, mortally wounded, was taken to Glastonbury, where he died, and was buried.

It must not be concealed that the very existence of Arthur has been denied by some. Milton says of him—"As to Arthur, more renowned in songs and romances than in true stories, who he was, and whether ever any such reigned in Britain, has been doubted heretofore, and may be again with good reason." Modern critics and historians however agree that there was a prince of this name, and find proof of it in numerous Welsh chronicles and histories.

If we would obtain the concise history of the gradual unfolding of this wonderful legend of which Arthur is the hero, we must follow it in its chronological development, tracing the narrative step by step from its earliest shadowy and indefinite forms to its full and final completion. We must consider the poetry and traditions of ancient bards in Wales, Cornwall and Armorica (Brittany); we must notice the later Welsh and British minstrelsy, the histories and chronicles of the monks and the songs of Norman and French Trouveres; finally tracing the story through the works of middle and later English writers, we shall come at last to its modern conception in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

The Arthurian Romance may be summarized under four divisions or sagas; namely—"The Merlin," "The Holy Grail," "The Tristan" and "The Launcelot." The first of these "The Merlin," is of French origin. Most of the story appears in Geoffrey of Monmouth and in Wace from whom it was probably worked up into a French poem by Robt. LeBarron in 1160. The "Grail Legend" began with LeBarron's poem, though probably derived originally from an old legend—"Joseph of Arimathea." "Percival" which is sometimes considered as a separate saga, but usually as a part of "The Holy Grail," was the work of Chretien de Troyes, and was continued by Le Barron in the "Grail Legend." Le Barron must have written his story more than once, and the result was that he also introduced his hero to Arthur's court, where Merlin had founded the Round Table, and from here Percival started on his famous quest. "Tristan" was originally a Breton or Cornish Romance, totally independent of the Arthurian or Round Table Cycle. The first author is not known; though some ascribe it to an Anglo-Norman Knight, Luc or Luces. The work comprised a number of episodes which exhibit Tristan as a Knight of the Round Table; and as the legend became popular it was finally included with the Arthurian Cycle. In "The Launcelot" the substance of Geoffrey's "Arthur," "Guenivere" and "Merlin" were used to introduce a powerful fiction, in which Launcelot of the Lake carries on adulterous associations with Guinevere, at the same time being a supposedly devout Knight of Arthur's court. The original

"Launcelot" was the true Arthur or Round Table Romance, although when first written it contained no mention of Percival or Galahad. With it all the other tales were collected and assimilated about 1200. At a later period in the 13th century it was abridged, and, combined with the "Tristan," it formed a complete Arthurian Romance. This was the compilation which Malory used for his famous "Mort d' Arthur." It may be well to mention in this connection, that the romances did not assume these definite forms until about the 13th century.

It is impossible to examine critically the early national literature of Europe of which the preceding is a part, without seeing that a great deal which is regarded as original and peculiar to a certain country is in reality only a reproduction in different form of the creation of other countries and of an earlier age. The bards or minstrels who were the first poets of Europe, were obliged to have their memories well stored with the folk-love of the times, so that they might be ready to recite it when called upon. These tales, whether prose or verse, were transmitted orally from minstrel to minstrel, receiving additions formed in cycles of National poetry. These found their way into many countries and were altered, rearranged, and enlarged to suit the taste of the hearer and of the singer; in this way it happened that the birth-place of a story became forgotten, and it was regarded as a native tale and native property.

So it was with the Arthurian legends. They seem to have originated very soon after the death of the historic Arthur, in the province of Wales, and during the middle ages were carried to other countries by these minstrels. In the countries into which they were introduced, these stories formed a part of the popular literature of the period. For this reason we have no definite account of what the original Arthurian literature really was that is, from Arthur's death (542) till the 9th century, when Nennius' History of the Britons was published. There are many theories and conjectures presented by scholars, and students of Arthurian literature, but none are very conclusive. A number of bardic poems and fragments remain, from the literature of this time, which more or less directly refer to Arthur and his exploits; and in them is found the tendency to translate the Arthur of history into the world of mythology and fable.

Some of these fragments of tradition and poems are preserved in a book called the "Nyvyrian Archaiology of Wales," which was published in 1801 by Owen Jones. He was a great Welsh scholar, who, after a most diligent and persistent search through old and valuable manuscripts, collected the remains of Welsh poetry and legend from the 6th

to the 10th century. That there were many stories, and perhaps romances and long ballads on the subject of Arthur, in the Welsh language, before the publication of Nennius' History, there can be no doubt; but excepting these fragments, there is nothing extant.

It is not until the 9th century that Arthur is mentioned in any historical work, and then he appears in the "History of the Britons" (*Historia Brittonum*), commonly attributed to Nennius—a Welshman. "This magnanimous Arthur," says the historian, "with all the kings and military force of Britain, fought against the Saxons; and he was twelve times their commander, and was as often conqueror," and he goes on to relate the incidents of the battles. This gives us the first extant historic mention in prose, of King Arthur. In connection with these supposed historic accounts, there are many traditions and legends which Nennius carefully collected and added to his work.

A very important point must be considered in this connection, in regard to how the legend reached the continent. Just across the English channel from Great Britain there is a little province in France called "Armorica," and sometimes "Little Britain" or Brittany. It is really a Welsh settlement, and the literature of the people is found to be as full of Arthurian legends as that of the Welsh in England. The only way in which this can be accounted for is that during the Saxon Conquest, great numbers of the oppressed Britons fled to the continent as a place of safety. Those who thus left their native land would naturally carry with them the poems, histories and traditions, all that made up the literature of their own land. This accounts to some extent for the spread of the Arthurian legend to the continent, especially to France; though the traveling minstrels and troubadours must have had much to do with its dissemination. We find then, that in the 11th and 12th centuries, there are fully developed Arthurian sagas in different European countries, including Italy, Germany and France.

About 1147 Jeffrey (or Geoffrey) of Monmouth is supposed to have gathered up in his tedious way, a great many of the floating stories, legends and traditions which for several centuries had been collecting around the name of the historic Arthur. Geoffrey's work was based on Nennius' History, but he no doubt drew on his own imagination to a considerable extent. It is a very quaint production; wierd Cymric and Celtic legends, scraps of history and romance are mingled in the style of a monastic historian. It was a very popular book in its day, and like most of the literature of that time was written in Latin. In this book the supernatural element is very prominent, and in it for the first time

began the season with great hopes and we certainly had some splendid gridiron material, as the playing in the home games showed. The team, however, was not always consistent. In some of the games one-half would be played in a splendid manner while, in the next, the team would "go to pieces" and our opponents would run up large scores. Sometimes the "slump" took place in the first, and at other times in the second half. In the Indian game for instance, while only one touchdown was scored in the first half, in the second, the score was run up to twenty-eight points.

One of the unfortunate things about the schedule was the fact that so large a number of heavy games were scheduled for the beginning of the season. Of the first four games, three were almost absolutely certain to be defeats, and such heavy defeats at the beginning of the season tend to discourage the team. On the whole, our season, although a little disappointing in some respects, was a success. Every game which we had any hope of winning, was won, with the exception of the Gettysburg game. In comparing this year's record with that of some other schools which have won very few, if any games, and considering the heaviness of our schedule, we have reason to be encouraged. We hope that next year's team may be even stronger than this year's, and may make the best record in our history.

* * *

WE ALL remember the splendid work our girl's basket ball team did last year. Although they had just started the game and had very little practice they defeated most of the visiting teams. This year they want to make a record which shall be even better than that of last year. In order that the team may do its best, it is necessary that more of the girls come out to practice. A number of the girls in last year's team have left school; their places must be filled by others who are enthusiastic in upholding the record of their college in athletics. Every girl who is at all interested in basket ball should be willing to come out an hour each afternoon and put herself into the game with an enthusiasm which cannot help but count on the side of victory. She owes this to her college and herself. There is no better exercise than that which she will get in playing this game. During the dreary winter days when out-door sports are next thing to impossible, she can have the benefit of this healthful exercise and a jolly good time besides. Every girl in the institution should consider it a privilege to help along athletics in every way she can. Let the girls all lend their hearty support to the basket ball team during the coming weeks.

Alumni Notes.

Mrs. Carrie Eby Jeffers, '87 Mus., who taught Voice and Piano in L. V. C., '90-'92, was a visitor at the college and called upon friends in town recently.

D. D. Buddinger, '02, called at the college, while in town recently.

J. Lehn Kreider, '02, a student at Yale, was home over election.

Alfred K. Mills, '04, who attends Yale University, came home to vote and paid college friends a visit.

**Exchange Notes.**

How good it seemed this month to see the exchanges come in one after another. It really seemed as if we were back to our work with heart and soul. Some of our exchanges have appeared in new garb. Among them are the College Folio, and the Delaware Review. The College Folio makes an especially neat and pleasing appearance in its yellow and white cover.

Nothing brings a smile so readily to the exchange editor's face as the sight of a new exchange. We gladly place the Collegian among our exchanges.

We extend our best wishes to the girls of the Frederick Woman's College and hope that their paper may be as successful under their management as it has been heretofore. The place for a college paper is in the hands of the students as it affords them a training not to be got elsewhere.

The Comenian is one of our oldest exchanges, and ranks above the ordinary college paper.

There are few college papers which print original poems by the students. Although no one can expect a great poem, yet some of the exchanges have published poems which are a credit both to the paper and to the writer.

The article entitled "A Modern Methuselah" in the College Independent, gives a short biography of a man, a Mr. Train, who is little appreciated.

College Notes.

Dr. Haas, a young medical missionary, who is under appointment to go to China next year, made an address before the Student Prayer-meeting on October 18. He presented the cause of missions in a very able and earnest manner, and pointed out the great opportunities for work in that field. He held the close attention of the students who were present. A few evenings later he again addressed the students in the interest of mission study. At the close of his address a class was formed under the direction of Professor John. This class consists of twelve members and meets on Wednesday evenings, from six to seven o'clock. The book now being studied is "Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom," and deals with Japan. Those pursuing the course will be given one hour's credit per week in the college curriculum.

The spelling bee given under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. was held in the old chapel on the evening of October 22. It was thoroughly enjoyed by those present and was a financial success, as well. Each student who failed to enter the spelling contest was fined five cents and each member of the faculty who failed to enter paid ten cents. Refreshments of various kinds were sold and many games were played.

On October 25, Dr. W. W. Parsons, principal of the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, led the chapel service and made an address to the students. He spoke largely on ethical topics and his address was especially interesting to the members of the Senior class, since it followed the lines of their present work. Dr. Parsons is a forceful and convincing speaker.

On October 26, Dr. S. C. Schmucker, of the West Chester State Normal School, was present at the chapel service and made a very pleasing and interesting address. He explained the development of the chrysanthemum from the common field daisy, and drew from this several practical lessons.

George Leslie Omwake, dean of Ursinus College, conducted the chapel service on November 1, and favored the students with a few well chosen remarks.

A change has been made in conducting the chapel services, so that each professor, as well as the college pastor, serves one week as leader. This change permits the leader to follow some definite course of thought.

One of the most enjoyable social events of the year was that given on Hallowe'en evening, when the St. Cecilia Society entertained the three literary societies and the football team. The party was held on the second and third floors of the conservatory, and these were nicely decorated with corn-fodder, autumn leaves, and jack-o'-lanterns. In the cellar was a gypsy-tent to which every one was conducted by a ghostly personage, and received a small envelope in which his future was revealed. Abundant refreshments, consisting of apples, cakes, chest-nuts, pop-corn, peanuts, and cider were served in the Y. M. C. A. room. Various games were played and all seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the occasion, many declaring that it was one of the most enjoyable times that they have experienced here.

On the evenings of November 16, 17, and 18, very interesting and helpful special services were held in the Y. M. C. A. room under the direction of the College Christian Associations. The purpose of the meetings was not so much evangelistic, but they were intended to deepen the spiritual life of the students. Great interest was shown by the student body and the meetings were largely attended.

The first evening was devoted to prayer for our local needs and personal, association, and college needs were especially emphasized. John Hambright was the leader for the evening and a very nice meeting was held.

On the second evening Ora Harnish was the leader and presented the subject of "Personal Growth." Three phases of this subject were considered: (a) Law of growth. (b) How to grow. (c) Sad results of failure to grow.

N. L. Linebaugh conducted the third meeting and presented the topic of "Service." Three divisions of this subject were presented. (a) Law of service. (b) Reasons for serving. (c) Joy of serving.

The meetings as a whole were very successful, and will no doubt result in better Christian work among the students.

On the evening of November 3, the Senior class, with Dr. and Mrs. Roop, were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cover, in Palmyra. A splendid banquet was served which was closed with toasts given by B. D. Rojahn, Dr. H. U. Roop, E. E. Erb, Alice Crowell, and Frances Engle. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing and conversation, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Cover for their kindness and the interest that they have shown in the students of L. V. C. Such acts as this win for them a very warm place in the hearts of the students.

Society Notes.

The "Glee Club," under the direction of Prof. Jackson, is diligently rehearsing for the first concert to be given at Derry Church on December 6th. The progress made thus far is very encouraging and indicates that the club will have a successful career.

The work of all the literary societies is progressing nicely. An indication of their flourishing condition is shown by the number of new members who have joined recently. The following persons have been added to the various societies :

Clionian : Misses Aungst, Garlock, Ulrick, Bomberger, Spangler, Moyer, and Elizabeth Engle.

Philokosmian : Messrs Leininger, Herrman, Waughtell, Seitz, Long, Metzgar, Spessard, Singer, Waltz, Billow, Price, Stanley Snyder, J. L. Appenzellar, S. R. Brenneman, Albert Brenneman, Robert Kreider and Andrews.

Kalozetean : Messrs. Peiffer, Vogt, Hunsicker, Shaner, Stine, Shaeffer, Rupp, Victor Light, and Boaz Light.

At the recent election of the Philokosmian Society the following officers were chosen for the next term of six weeks:—President, G. I. Rider; Vice President, M. O. Snyder; Recording Secretary, Max F. Lehman; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Faus; Chaplain, A. B. Brackbill; Pianist, I. S. Seitz; Critic, C. C. Peters; Janitor, M. R. Metzgar; Assistant Janitor, Roy Brenneman. E. M. Gehr has since been elected as editor of "Living Thoughts."

The College Prayer-meeting has been very well attended thus far and helpful meetings have been held.

The Christian Associations are both in good condition. Regular meetings are being held and the spiritual interests of the students are being cared for. Classes for Bible study have been formed among the students and systematic courses are being followed.

On Sunday, November 6, the regular joint missionary meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. room. The attendance was rather small owing to the fact that many students had gone home.

Misses Charlotte Fisher and Evelyn Shroyer were delegates to the recent Y. W. C. A. convention in Philadelphia.

The Y. M. C. A. elected two delegates to represent it at the Y. M. C. A. convention at Steelton on November 18-20.

The Y. M. C. A. has this year added an unusually large number of new students to its ranks and this is a very encouraging indication of the religious life of the college. There are at present nearly sixty men who have given their names for membership.

The Y. W. C. A. has also succeeded in adding a number of new members to its ranks.

The Clio.-Philo. and Clio-Kalo. Joint Sessions were held on October 21, and November 4, respectively. Entertaining and instructive programs were rendered on both occasions.

Personal.

Bishop Kephart led chapel Tuesday morning, October 18.

A. R. Clippinger preached two sermons in Chambersburg, November 23. I. S. Seitz preached in Lebanon on the same day.

P. E. Mathias preached in the United Brethren Church at Highspire, Sunday, October 30.

Pres. Roop has attended a number of County Teacher's Institutes during the fall, making some interesting addresses before them.

G. I. Rider, '05, had his first experience as officiating clergyman at a wedding when, on Saturday evening, November 5, he united in marriage Harry Finney, of Hummelstown, and Miss Annie Wendling, of Campbelltown.

Quite a number of the students visited their homes for the purpose of voting at the election on November 8.

Professor Schlichter attended Madame Melba's concert in Philadelphia, on November 19.

The Lecture Course.

Two numbers of the lecture course have been rendered thus far. October 19, The Wallace Bruce Amsbury Company made its first appearance in our chapel. The company consisted of Wallace Bruce Amsbury, a humorist and reader, Charles E. Clarke, baritone, and Grace Garretson Hoffman, pianist. Mr. Amsbury proved to be a very interesting humorist and reader, Mr. Clarke, a baritone of ability, and Miss Hoffman, a pianist whose performance left nothing to be desired.

The audience seemed to enjoy this number thoroughly and the Wallace Bruce Amsbury Company will always be sure of a welcome here.

Mr. Frank Dixon of the famous southern Dixon family, delivered his lecture, "The Threat of Socialism," Tuesday evening, November 15, as the second number of the course. Mr. Dixon spoke for nearly two hours and held the attention of the audience throughout. His presentation of the subject was clear and his arguments convincing. He pointed out distinctly the weak spots in the Socialist theory and also its dangers to our government. As an orator he displayed great ability and added just enough humor to enliven the lecture. Mr. Dixon is certainly one of the best lecturers that it has been the privilege of a Lebanon Valley audience to hear.

Work on the new buildings is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The New Library is nearing completion. The brick-work has been finished and work on the roof is in progress. The New Ladies Hall is also being pushed forward. The foundations have been completed and men are engaged on the brick-work. It is also said that work on the gymnasium will be begun in earnest in the near future.

The New Athletic Association Constitution.

In the meeting of the Athletic Association on the afternoon of November 10, the new constitution of the Association was adopted. It was found necessary to reconstruct the constitution to meet the growing needs of the athletic interests of the college. The constitution now covers all amateur college athletics. Provision was made for the payment of the annual five dollar athletic fee, the payment of such fee entitling a student to full membership in the Association. The secretary of the executive committee will be secretary of the Association, exofficio.

There were no other important changes made and we can now be sure that the constitution covers all athletic needs of the college.

Football Notes.

The football season is closing in the same successful way that it opened. Although we have had several large scores against us, yet none of them were discouraging and in every game our team played a hard, clean, straight forward game. Only good reports have come to us of the team in every respect. The Reserves have had a good season and we can be congratulated upon the excellency of our second team. Since the last issue of the FORUM the following games have been played.

Jefferson Medical 6,—L. V. C. 16.

The heavy Jefferson Medical College team was easily defeated on the home grounds, Saturday, October 22, by the score of 16 to 6. During the first half our team repeatedly endangered the visitors' goal, but lost the ball on fumbles, the most disastrous one being that from which the Jefferson Medical's centre made a 103 yard run for a touch down. During the second half the home team played an excellent game and easily ran up a score of sixteen points, winning the game. The features of the game were the line bucking of S. Snyder and the excellent work of Gillis and Maxwell.

Gettysburg 30.—L. V. C. 0.

On Saturday, October 29, the team, accompanied by a crowd of rooters, went to Gettysburg. The team played a hard game but were unable to overcome the superior weight of the Gettysburg team. Although the score seems discouraging, yet those who saw the game know that the team did their best.

Dickinson 44,—L. V. C. 0.

The worst score of the season was received at the hands of the Dickinson team on November 5. The team played a hard, stubborn game, but were outweighed and outplayed by their strong opponents.

Harrisburg High School 22—Reserves 0.

The Reserves played a good game against the Harrisburg High School team at Harrisburg, Saturday, October 22, but were defeated by the score of 22--0. The team was weakened by the absence of several of the strongest players but the team put up a plucky game against their strong opponents.

Harrisburg High School 0—Reserves 11.

Saturday, November 5, the Reserves turned the tables on the Harrisburg High School by defeating them in a well played game by the score of 11-0. In this game the Reserves showed that they have the material and are able to play hard football.

Steelton High School 12—Reserves 0.

The Steelton High School team defeated the Reserves on the home grounds, November 12, by the score of 12-0. Both touchdowns were made on flukes, and the game should have been won by the Reserves who played a good game but had an unusual amount of hard luck.

Freshmen 29,—Sophomores 0.

On Saturday, November 19, the much talked of football game between the classes of 1907 and 1908, was played on the college athletic

field. Great preparations had been made for this game and plenty of enthusiasm was ready to burst forth from the partisans of the rival classes. With banners flying and colors displayed on all sides, the students repaired to the athletic field to cheer on their favorites. Each side felt confident of winning but the progress of the game soon demonstrated the superiority of the Freshmen. Three touch-downs in the first half and two in the second netted 29 points to the Freshmen while their opponents, at no time in the game, had a chance to score. Geyer, Appenzellar, and Oldham distinguished themselves on the Freshmen side while their line presented an impenetrable wall to the opposing team. One splendid feature of the class games is the enthusiasm aroused among the students. More interest was manifested in this game than in any of the Varsity games. One of our great needs in athletics is more college spirit in supporting the team. Those who went with the team to Gettysburg witnessed an exhibition of organized "rooting" from which we can well profit.



The Department of Physical Culture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has awarded A. G. Spalding and Brothers the Grand Prize for the best, most complete and most attractive exhibit of athletic goods. It was also given a special award, consisting of a gold medal, for its fully equipped gymnasium in the Washington University building and for its model play ground. Considering the large number of foreign competitors this is not only gratifying to Spalding and Brothers but should be pleasing to the American public as indicative of the progress of American Manufacturers.

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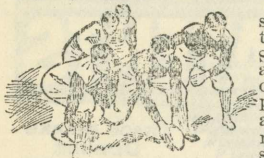
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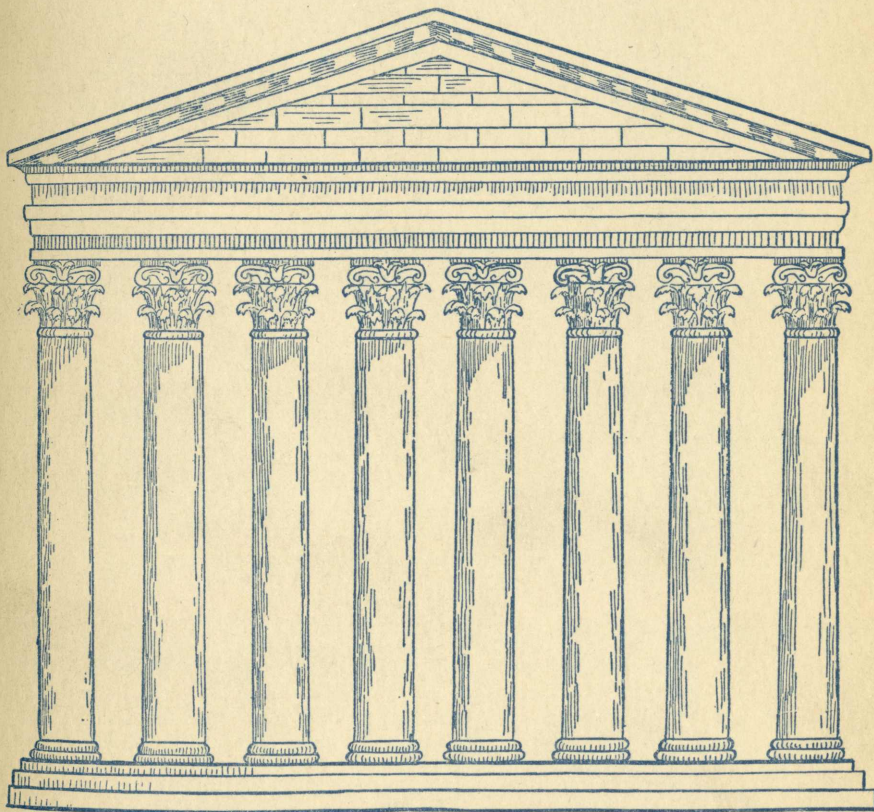
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DECEMBER, 1904



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THE FORUM.

Volume XVIII. DECEMBER, 1904

Number 3

The Arthurian Epic ; Its Origin and Development.

by PROF. J. K. JACKSON.

(*Concluded from last number.*)

In the 11th and 12th centuries there was, almost simultaneously in European countries, an outburst of vernacular literature. All over the continent during this time the passion for narrative was remarkable. Lords and ladies, peasants and burghers were all possessed with a passion for stories. The minstrels who had to satisfy this desire, invented, borrowed, translated and collected various legends and romances. They even adapted historic and eccentric characters and oriental figures to their stories. From this time on the Arthurian Romance was forming into a great cycle, which was to culminate in Malory.

Among the popular romancers at this time were Robt. De Borron and Chretien De Troyes. They had much to do with popularizing the Arthurian stories. As I have shown before—they were the ones who did the most to establish the legends into definite sagas—particularly "The Merlin" and "The Grail Legend." They were both minstrels by profession and by this means were able to gain a wide knowledge of the legends of Arthur. Le Borron's works are mostly long poems formed from extant legends and stories. De Troyes has left six Arthurian stories and these are written in the highly colored style of the Minstrels or Troubadours. In connection with these men may be mentioned Marie De France, whose "lais" show the form of the popular stories of the time. These were short narrative poems in couplets, and usually romantic, with a supernatural tendency. Marie wrote twelve lais, but only one of them has to do with Arthur.

In the early part of the 13th century there was a spread of the specific French Arthurian Romance into Britain and Wales, giving rise, first, to new Welsh versions partly adapted from the French, and second, to close Welsh translations representing earlier stages of the romance than any of the French manuscripts. Thus we see that the stories must have started in Wales shortly after Arthur's death, and that at the

Saxon invasion were carried into Brittany and thence into Europe ; and we also see that they must have developed on both sides of the water on parallel lines.

Up to this time there had been no effort to collect all the extant romances and legends of Arthur. It remained for Sir Thomas Malory to undertake this great work. He is the most important character with whom we have to deal in this study. It is to him we owe a debt of gratitude for giving us this great cycle of Arthurian Romance in a complete form. Sir Thomas Malory was a gentleman of an ancient house, and in his early manhood was made a knight. He was well educated. Being a soldier and a knight he naturally embodied the ideas of knighthood and chivalry into his work, and this we find is one of the chief characteristics of later Arthurian literature. Malory was fortunate in living when he did. At that time a great interest was taken in Arthur and his heroes, but outside the chronicles there was no account of them in English. It has often been considered, because Caxton says that Sir Thomas Malory "took his work out of certain books of French and reduced it into English," that he was a mere compiler and translator. The work shows that he was its author. According to many scholars Malory's "Mort d' Arthur" was fused into its form from an immense quantity of crude romances. His principal source was the four Arthurian sagas previously mentioned: "The Merlin," "The Holy Grail," "The Launcelot" and "Tristan's," all of which at this time had assumed a definite form. His historical chapters as they may be called, are mainly taken from Geoffrey's work.

Malory's aim was to furnish for English readers a collection of the French Arthurian stories, and to give in a rough chronological order the history of the life and deeds of King Arthur. There was no unity of thought or composition in the former stories so his task was a great and difficult one. He used these romances, however, for the foundation of his work, but shortened them and added some material of his own. Although the "Mort d' Arthur" was written over four hundred years ago, it still holds a place among notable books. Its grammatical errors and other inconsistencies are sometimes criticized, but the irregular and unsettled condition of the language at that time is to blame. In spite of these faults, his style has a great charm, and even at the present day the book is much read.

This completes the history of the Arthurian romance up to the more modern authors, all of whom went to Malory for their material. We have seen how the romance has developed through successive stages

until it reached a complete culmination in Malory. Let us turn now to the mythical account of Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. According to the romantic chroniclers Arthur was the son of Uther and Igerne. The latter was formerly the wife of Gerlois, a courtier, who was slain by Uther for some misdemeanor. There are several versions of the story concerning the birth of Arthur. One of these is in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," where the babe Arthur is cast up out of the stormy sea, having been sent by heaven to appease the land and to establish the faith of Christ there. He was delivered to Merlin, the magician, to be brought up and to be established on the throne of England. The former version of his birth—from Uther and Igerne—is more universally accepted.

After his father's death, Arthur was elected King. It was not without opposition however, for there were many competitors. The Bishop advised them to offer up prayers for a divine token which would settle the question of sovereignty. This was done, and immediately there was found a miraculous stone (some authorities say "anvil") at the door of the Chapel, and in it was firmly fixed a sword called "Excalibore." They decided then that whoever should be able to draw out the sword from the stone would be acknowledged as sovereign of the Britons. A number of the nobles and knights tried [their strength, but the sword resisted all efforts, and would yield to no hand but Arthur's, so he was by general consent proclaimed King. Arthur formed a new order of Knighthood called that of the Round Table. He made his knights swear to uphold the faith of Christ, to right all wrongs of men, and above all to live chaste lives themselves, each with one woman of his choice.

This Round Table, according to tradition, was made by the famous magician Merlin, and on it he exerted all his skill and craft. There were thirteen seats surrounding it, in memory of the thirteen apostles. Twelve of these only could be occupied, and they only by knights of the highest fame; the thirteenth represented the seat of the traitor Judas. It remained always empty and was called the "Perilous Seat," ever since a rash Saracen knight had dared to place himself in it, when the earth opened and swallowed him up. A magic power wrote upon each seat the name of the knight who was to sit in it. No one could succeed to a vacant seat unless he surpassed in valor the knight who had occupied it before him, for without this qualification he would be violently repelled by a hidden force. Thus proof was made of all those who presented themselves to replace any of the order who had fallen.

The first knight of the Round Table that Arthur made was Sir Bedivere, but the first in prowess and in his affection—his brother in arms—was Sir Launcelot. He was the one whom Arthur sent to bring his betrothed bride Guinevere from the land of Camelaird. After Sir Launcelot were Sirs Tristram, Gawain, Garith, Modred, Kay, Geraint, Pelleas, Percival and lastly Sir Galahad, who was destined to seek the Holy Grail.

All these knights kept their vows for a time and lived purely. The foes of the kingdom were overthrown in twelve great battles, and the land was at peace. Merlin the magician showed Arthur how to rule, and built a splendid palace for him in the ancient city of Camelot. In the meantime Sir Launcelot, who had loved Queen Guinevere from the time he brought her to be Arthur's wife, broke his vows, and sinned with her. Arthur did not know of this for many years; others, however, knew and this sin became the excuse for many more. Sir Tristram loved Iseult the wife of King Mark and the latter, finding out this treachery, slew Tristram. Merlin also was beguiled by a wicked sprite and was seen no more. So Geraint, Pelleas, Gawain and all the other knights, except Galahad and Percival, were in some way or another lured into sin; the latter, grieved by the baseness of the times, vowed to undertake the quest for the Holy Grail, with the hope that if this sacred vessel should be brought back among men, their hearts might become clean and the land be restored to its peace and purity. Sir Galahad found it, but was taken away to heaven at once, and the Grail with him, and Sir Percival went into a monastery.

When Arthur discovered the treason of Launcelot and Guinevere, the queen fled to a nunnery. Launcelot went across the seas, whither Arthur pursued him. While Arthur was away, Sir Modred revolted and seized the crown, and on Arthur's return met him in a great battle in which many were slain, and most of the remaining knights of the Round Table perished. Arthur slew Modred in a single combat, and was himself wounded unto death; certain fairy queens removed him to the mystic Isle of Avallon to cure him of his wounds; and, as tradition claims, whence Arthur would re-appear to avenge his countrymen, and reinstate them in the sovereignty of Britain. Tennyson in his "Palace of Art" alludes to this tradition thus:

"O mystic Uther's deeply-wounded son,
In some fair space of sloping greens,
Lay dozing in the Isle of Avalon,
And watched by weeping queens."

Such is the mythical account of Arthur. There remains but one phase of the subject to be considered now, and that is Tennyson's influence, and his use of the Arthurian legends. Since the time of Malory until Tennyson, or for nearly three centuries, there was more or less use of Arthurian legends among the writers, but they did little more than keep the subject alive, and no great works resulted. It remained for Tennyson to popularize the legends, and in this he has succeeded. While he does not always follow the original plots of the stories, he has given them to us in a beautiful lyric form, and his mode of treatment is as great an advancement in art and in refinement over Malory's, as Malory's is over the crudeness of Wace and Layamon.

There is much of an Homeric tendency in the "Idylls," for Tennyson had his mind thoroughly saturated with Homer's style and diction. The plan, the largeness and the nobility of the thought in them is distinctly Homeric; and the idea of portraying a hero perfect in virtues and chivalry was present in the minds of both Tennyson and the author of the *Odyssey*. Tennyson has given us his idea of a perfect man, and that man, as we know, was Arthur.

Arthurian stories have often been criticized for their lack of reality, but realism is not the characteristic of Tennyson's poetry, nor had the knights of the Round Table ever belonged to the world of living men; therefore he considers them in a dream-like mood, which Mrs. Browning aptly terms "enchanted reverie."

This brings us to the close of the discussion. In these pages I have traced, fragmentarily, perhaps, but chronologically, the field of Arthurian Romance, from its earliest shadowy beginnings to its modern culmination in Tennyson. I have endeavored to show how the legend, starting in Wales shortly after the death of the historic Arthur, became diversified through the works of Nennius and Geoffrey, and then reached the continent at the time of the Norman Conquest; and later how the minstrels and troubadours aided in spreading it through the different countries of Europe. I have also dwelt on Malory's persistent and commendable effort in collecting and preserving these legends in their four fold form and how the later writers, through the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries used his work as a foundation for their romances, and finally, I have shown its influence on the 19th century writers, of whom Tennyson is the representative.

It is clearly to be seen how the varied influences of custom, conquest and civilization have been brought to bear on the development of this legend, which perhaps has had the most remarkable career of any

romance in the world's literature. Mr. Alfred Nutt in his book on Celtic and Mediaeval Romance says: "The influence is a very great factor for the rise of a 6th century British chieftain to the type and model of Christian heroic achievement, the coalescence and flowering of a mass of Celtic fairy tales into a supreme legend in which mankind sums up and sets forth its ideal." So long as time shall last, the noble Arthur will be renowned as the hero of romance and chivalry. As the conqueror of giants and the lord of fairy-land he presides over the dreams and fancies of childhood; and as an ideal knight and the central figure of the Round Table, he enthralls men's minds and holds the prosaic world spell-bound under the influence of his wonderful career.



"The Inland Empire."

Nowhere in the entire world, is there such a land of promise and opportunity as in the three states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, commonly known in the Pacific North-west as "The Inland Empire." To attempt to vindicate this statement by discussing the present physical, political, commercial and educational conditions would fill volumes; for each industry publishes periodicals in its own interests. Hence any attempt at detail in the space allotted to me would be considered a universal joke in the minds of those energetic pioneers who call it the "Mecca of the Home-seeker" and the "Land of Promise for the Investor." This article is intended, therefore, to point out in a general way some of the more striking characteristics that have caused a flood of immigration into Washington during the last decade. For what is true of this state is in a large measure true of the other two.

Only ten years ago Washington was so low in the scale of commercial progress, that many despaired of her future advancement. Her crops were destroyed, financial disturbances in the East worked havoc, and her credit was almost lost. She has passed thru her crisis. Each succeeding year has brot fresh confidence to investors. Immense tracts of land, once thot to have been desolate, have been turned into landscapes of waving green by cultivation and irrigation; mines of gold, silver and coal have proved to be the richest; while no country under the sun now excels in the production of grains and fruits adapted to temperate climes; and her thousands of acres of the finest timber in the world to-day offer a splendid battleground for dishonest manufacturing and trust companies. The sun of prosperity now shines upon every verdant vale and hill. The spirit of progress is contagious. New homes, new churches and new schoolhouses are built by the hundred each year. So that, with soil, climate, natural resources and all conditions necessary for the successful pursuance of almost every industry, need we wonder that "Tender-footers" are reluctant to leave her virgin soil after basking in that rare exhilarating atmosphere beneath an almost cloudless sky, and after catching the spirit of freedom and aggressiveness of those hardy pioneers who have toiled, suffered and caused to be born into statehood that which they are proud to call the "Evergreen State"?

Many persons, besides the thoughtless and ignorant who speak of Washington as a territory, have no conception of its relative size nor of its commercial influence. A glance at a correct map will show, perhaps,

how distorted have been our own ideas. For, the entire states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island could all be wedged in among her fertile hills and rugged plateaus. While Pennsylvania would scarcely give playground enough for the almost numberless brooks that feed the magnificent Columbia.

The climate of Washington is delightful. Extremes in either heat or cold are to be found only in a few barren plains and exceptionally high plateaus. The air is rare and invigorating. The nights everywhere over the state are cool. Sultry, oppressive heat is unknown. During the periods of maximum barometric pressure the temperature is comparatively low. The average temperature is higher than that of Maryland, and travelers do not hesitate to pronounce the valley of the Columbia the most pleasant in the United States. Here the famous "Chanook," or ocean wind, passing thru the gaps in the Cascades, softens the temperature thruout the year. So refreshing and yet so mild is it that children play bareheaded in the open air until Christmas. While, strange as it may seem, the mosquito can find associates and a livelihood only about a few lake shores; storms are a rarity, and many residents say they never heard thunder.

Washington is thoroly eastern in its social and industrial habits. The early heroes who dodged the Indian's arrow and exposed their life-blood, to retain the fort from the savage and the lusty Englishman, invited wholesale eastern capital and brains to develop their limitless resources. As a result, railroads, irrigating companies, commercial men, educators and orientals of several types have transformed the picturesque canyons into highways of trade and the dust paved Indian trails into public thoroughfares; have made the very sand banks and rock-bound promontories the foundations of modern cities and palatial residences, and have harnessed the numerous waterfalls to serve the needs of man. So much more eastern in her ideas is she when compared to the middle West, that Seattle has been called the "New York" and Spokane the "Chicago" of the West.

During each of the years of '02, '03 and '04, more than forty thousand settlers located in the Puget Sound district alone. In the eastern part the same influx has been observed. Towns have doubled their size in two years and property has advanced in value from fifty to one hundred per cent. As farming is the leading industry and as Puget Sound is the natural gateway for the trade of the greater part of the Northwest to the eastern countries, no argument is necessary to vindicate the continued progress of Washington's industrial growth.

For natural scenery, the Inland Empire has no surpassing rival. Her valleys, rugged mountain peaks, dense forests, rolling plains and roaring canyons fill the traveler with an awe-inspiring rapture which doubtless no other section could inspire, because of unusual versatility, so dissimilar to other regions. Even Pennsylvania with her flowing Susquehanna, sometimes called the "Rhine of America," does not surpass the matchless Columbia as she hastens her journey in a meandering course from a thousand crystalline springs, fed from snow capped mountains, gliding thru fertile plains and arid wastes, apparently gathering all the energy that the elements will allow; until with one stupendous effort in a mad rush she bursts defiantly thru the gigantic walls of the majestic Cascades, from whose broken ravines numerous falls burst forth only to reach the turbulent river in sheets of glittering spray, among which is the famous "Horsetail Falls;" and thence peacefully saunters in an unvarying channel for about one hundred miles until the shoreless Pacific nestles her tinsel waters beneath the mellow hues of a sunset sky.

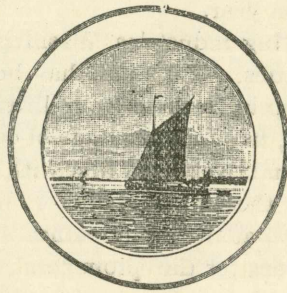
A glimpse into statistics will show how this storehouse of energy is being utilized. The river drains an area of more than 500,000 square miles, and by means of irrigating ditches her soil has been made to produce annually in value as follows: vegetables, \$427,385; cereal crops, \$1,275,858; and of fruits \$414,717. The latest report shows 108,218 irrigators to be irrigating an area of 7,539,545 acres in the Inland Empire. The cost of irrigation was \$67,770,942 while the value of irrigated crops was \$86,860,491 last year.

With all her growing industries Washington has not neglected her educational possibilities. So thoro has been the work that she stands fourth from the top in freedom from illiteracy, with a percentage of 99.30; Oregon is third, with a percentage of 99.58; Iowa second, with a percentage of 99.63; and Nebraska first with a percentage of 99.66. The citizens are proud of these figures, and of right should be, for no movement better evinces that the hardy pioneers were aggressive in establishing right foundations for the promotion of the intelligence and prosperity of the state. Money for carrying on public instruction is secured in three ways.

1. The income from an irredeemable land fund apportioned to the several counties according to the number of children resident therein between the ages of four and twenty.
2. The county courts are required to levy a tax of at least five mills on the dollar.
3. Districts may levy a special tax upon their respective citizens. At least 85 per cent of school funds goes for teachers' salaries. A moment's reflection

will show that they are able to employ leading educators from the East. The largest school of public instruction is the State College of Science and Agriculture with an enrollment of over six hundred. Numerous other colleges and academies, the leading among which are Whitman College at Walla Walla, and the State University at Seattle, make Washington rank among the leading states in well founded modern principles of public and private instruction. During last year the state built 159 schoolhouses and paid out \$2,947,361 for school purposes.

Thus we conclude that the future of Washington is secured. Her past and present rapid advancement in every line, as well as her mines of natural resources, about which there remains space to say nothing, make her a land of opportunity. The wide awake and aggressive see her doors standing wide open and enter. They are not long strangers in a strange land, but soon flourish as the palm and gladly testify that it is a land of promise, the "Canaan" of America.



His Victory.

The valley was desolate and lonely that night to the man sitting with bowed head in his little garden. Was it desolate and lonely? To you and me, the vine covered stone house, surrounded by a neatly kept garden, the sun bidding good-night behind the willows, and the picturesque little creek flowing silently on its way would have seemed one of the fairest spots on earth. To him, the vine covered stone house was the prison, and the children's voices were his chains, never to be cast aside. He groaned once or twice. Why could his life not be just as he wanted it to be, was the question which he turned over in his mind. Providence, everything, seemed to be against him. The sun sinking behind the willows seemed to seal his doom. He was a man ready and willing to work, ready to sacrifice everything that he might have an education, but circumstances prevented him.

James Matthews was the oldest in a large family. His mother and father to whom an education had never been offered, considered it one of the most priceless treasures and desired above everything else to give to their children what had been denied them. They did what they could to help their oldest son but a great deal depended on his own efforts. He had entered an academy and by working during the summer had managed somehow or other to work his way upward until he was ready to enter college. No day had ever seemed so bright before as the day upon which he received his certificate stating that he had completed the preparatory course for college. He went home with songs of gladness in his heart to work in the foundries where his father had spent a life time.

Two weeks, and life no longer seemed so bright, nor fortune to open her doors so readily as before. A hissing sound, a hurried cry of warning, and his father's life was no more. Some careless workman had allowed the pressure to become too great on his boiler. He mourned much for his father, at first. He did not think how much the loss of him might mean to his young life. Then, when the thought came, anguish filled his soul. Never would he be able to enter a door of learning again. Never again would he be able to associate with men of noble purpose and high ideals. Never, never in the future would he be anything but a factory-hand. It was the only course open to him, as he viewed the situation from all sides. His mother and sisters must be clothed and fed and his brothers must be taught to be self-supporting.

Why, oh, why was he the eldest son and the only boy old enough to work in that family? He groaned as he sat in the garden with his

head bowed in his hands. He could not bear to look out beyond the house, for the tall, dark stacks of the foundries could be plainly seen in the twilight and they seemed to him to be his tomb in which he was to be buried alive.

How could the children laugh as if no sorrow had ever come into their life? Even his mother did not seem to realize, did not seem to understand the sacrifice he was making. Her life seemed as undisturbed as it had been before her great sorrow, only more sweet and more beautiful for she had said she must live for her children's sake. She realized that the comfort and happiness of the home rested in her forgetfulness of self.

As he sat there, he cursed his lot, almost cursed those who bound him to that lot. Then his good genius seemed to put into his soul nobler thoughts and helped him to realize his own selfishness. From a state of hatred of everything that was good and beautiful, he passed to one of utter abasement. Then, only, did he realize his mother's nobleness in her suffering. Then, only, did he realize how much he had added to her suffering. It was only a short time since she had stood face to face with the greatest sorrow of her life and now, already her hair was almost white and her eyes were sadder, oh, so much sadder than they had been. She seemed to stand before him now endeavoring to comfort him with that look on her face which said, "I would bear it all for you if I could." She was a woman who had never been very strong, so the burden of wage-earning must fall on broader shoulders. Why had he been so blind that he had not seen how bravely his mother had kept up, doing all in her power to make his lot seem lighter, in every way trying to show him the bright side of things, while he had never uttered one word of sympathy?

Finally he rose and, giving his head a toss and thrusting his shoulders back, he seemed to say, "If I am only a moulder in a foundry, I will try to be the best moulder I can be. I will use what education I have, trying to raise the men around me to higher things. For he knew how low the morals of the factory men were. They never regarded a woman as being anything but a household slave. They spent all the money they wished in saloons and gambling-halls and the women could feed their families and clothe them on what was left, which was scarcely anything more than a mere pittance.

Now he looked over the valley and saw its glories, for he had fought his fight and won. Never again would his lot seem so bitter to him as it had on that night. The moon was rising slowly and, as it

chased the deep shadows from the hillsides leaving only the lighter ones, so the peace which had come into his soul seemed to chase the shadows and the gloom away, leaving only the lighter troubles behind. The children's voices, brought light and love into his heart. He could hear their glad welcome, their chidings because he had staid out so long and their pleas for a romp. A few hours before, the world had seemed desolate; now in the light of another's sacrifice, the world seemed filled with glory.

* * *

On December 12, Richard Mansfield with his admirable company, who had been playing for two weeks at the Garrick Theatre, in Philadelphia, gave their farewell performances in no less a caste than that of the "Merchant of Venice" in matinee and "Richard III" in the evening and it was my pleasure to be present at both.

One of the first things one is impressed with is the fact that the audience is composed principally of young people, showing that the rising generation can and do appreciate a "heavy play" equally as well as their forefathers did and at the same time are a more appreciative audience.

Portia played her part beautifully and gave her audience Shakespeare's conception of that character. Antonio with his sad spirit and love for Bassanio won the hearts of all, while Bassanio, unable to aid his friend in his hour of trial, stands out as the cause of Antonio's willing sacrifice of his own life. Mansfield himself, in the character of Shylock, made us sympathize with him on account of his numerous injuries received from those who now wished a favor from him. We despise him for his inhumanity, we sympathize with him in his sorrow, we pity him for his losses, and, above all, we almost love him for his unwavering faith and when he is commanded to become a Christian we feel almost that Shakespeare himself has gone too far, almost too far to produce a comedy.

In "Richard III," Mansfield is in his proper sphere; his playing thruout was of the highest conceivable merit. He shows himself a hater and scorner of man, loveless and alone, and as such stands out the central figure of the play. Yet there is something sublime and terrible in so great and fierce a human energy as that of Richard. It is said that he is the evil offspring and flower of the long and cruel civil wars and the evil which culminates in Richard falls with Richard from its bad eminence. Mansfield played his part so well that after the play the people remained in their seats and so great was the continuous roar of applause that notwithstanding the late hour he was compelled to appear before the curtain the third time.

BAYARD.

Development of The French Lyric.

Lyric poetry began to be cultivated in the twelfth century in Provence by a class of people known as the Troubadours. These people laid stress on the external qualities of verse but it lacked directness and spontaneity.

Before this time a native lyric, the theme of which was love and love-making had existed in the northern part of France. It was characterized outwardly by a recurring refrain which determined different forms of lyrics according to the manner and frequency with which it was repeated. But even this lyric was influenced to some extent by the art of the Troubadours.

Near the middle of the twelfth century an event took place which mingled the northern and southern ideas and manners. This was the marriage of Eleanor of Poitiers with Louis VII. Henceforth there was an imitation of Provencal models. The main theme of the poetry now was love as the essential principle of perfect courtly conduct. The writers were notably lacking in individuality and their writings possessed a great sameness. Direct imitation had full sway for almost a century.

After a cessation of lyric productions for about a century there was a revival of the cultivation of lyric forms instituted by Machault. He developed the forms of the earlier chansons a danser, roulets, ballettes, virelis, and was little influenced by the Provencal literature. This idea was followed out by Deschamps, Pisan and Charles D'Orleans.

About the middle of the fifteenth century appeared Francois Villon and several others whose lyrics differed from those that had preceded them in being more direct and sincere, but lacking possibly in refinement and elaborateness which characterized the courtly lyric. This depth of feeling which Villon gave to the lyric should have gone on in its development but unfortunately no one for some time took up the idea. Instead the lyric became the subject of an industrious school of rhetoricians in whose hands it became sterile, dry and empty. However, when Marot came, he avoided their absurdities of alliteration, redundant rhyme, and pedantry but perfected verse structure and adhered to the traditional poems.

The Renaissance now brought with it a new culture. The literatures of Greece, Rome, and Italy nurtured the next generation and through their influence the French lyric was raised to a higher plane. A transformation came about partly from the substitution of classic poems as models, but principally from the great movement of ideas which accompanied the revival of learning. The world now appeared

in a new aspect and left its impress on French literature. Direct personal experience became the keynote of the lyric which constituted a very large part of the literature now produced. Ballads and rondeaux gave way to odes, elegies, sonnets, and satires. Common language and familiar style gave way to nobility and elevation. The vocabulary was enlarged by borrowing from the Latin and thus the language was enriched. Seven famous writers, styled the Pleiade were the champions of classical letters, and of this constellation Ronsard was the bright particular star.

This author was not long considered as an authority on lyric poetry. A growing dissatisfaction with the language used, with the disordered grammar, with a sad exuberant expression resulted in the exercise of a strict censorship over an author's vocabulary, grammar, and versification. In the beginning of the seventeenth century Malherbe was instrumental in curbing individual freedom, in changing a subjective expression for a highly objective and impersonal expression and practically in sealing the springs of lyric poetry opened by the Renaissance. Therefore until the time of Chateaubriand, a period of almost two hundred years, French literature was greatly lacking in poetry that breathes the true lyric spirit, and the productions most plainly lyric were the paraphrases of the Psalms and the choruses of Racine's biblical plays.

The effect of the French Revolution was to upset social and political forms, to proclaim the freedom and independence of the individual, to expand infinitely the possibilities of life, and vastly to increase its interest. The spirit of Romanticism breathed forth a new perception of the world of nature and placed a new estimate on the importance and the authority of the individual, who then set out to express his own personal experience of the world.

The beginning of the nineteenth century marked the dawn of a new era in French poetry. It was then that Madame Desbordes-Valmore whose note of emotion was direct and sincere, and Lamartine, whose poems were saturated with the poet's personality, charmed the ear with a harmony and a music unattained before.

Now again the pendulum swings to the other side and the middle of the nineteenth century was the time when a protest arose against the personal emotion of the Romanticist and the writers greatly emphasized the importance of good workmanship and there was a general revival of the old fixed poems. Their writings were distinguished by an exquisite finish, an intellectual fervor and emotion strongly repressed.

Soon however emotion asserted its authority again. The latter half of the century produced Paul Verlaine who had no superior in the rendering of pure feeling and sensation and in direct emotional appeal of tone and accent, but he had a tendency toward an unintelligibility of ideas in which his disciples have even gone far beyond him. Whether in the future in the perfect lyric the emotional or the intellectual shall be in the ascendancy is a question still unsettled. J. J. UNGER, '06.



The Glee Club Concert at Palmyra.

A large number of students and several members of the Faculty went to Palmyra on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, to hear the Glee Club give their second concert of the season. The Club had appeared at Derry Church the Tuesday before and the good reports of that concert led to high expectations for the Palmyra event. The highest of them was realized, it may be safely said. Everybody was delighted with the variety, precision and enthusiasm of the concert. The Club was vigorously applauded and had to respond repeatedly to encores.

The songs for the whole club were rendered with evenness, fullness and a dash that was plainly observed by the large audience.

Prof. Jackson sang very acceptably a baritone solo, and the quartet composed of Messrs. Stanton, H. Spessard, Jackson and Engle made a decided hit, especially with Knoll's "Don't You Cry, My Honey." Messrs. Lichty and A. Spessard were also at their best in their solo parts.

Mr. Beatty won the favor of his audience instantly with his readings and he was brought back three times upon his second appearance.

The Club has every reason to feel satisfied with its initial work. Every member deserves praise for the part he took in the concert, and the students and friends of the College can count on a splendid performance at home in January. Every student should be planning to make this occasion the "big" night of the College year.



New music has been secured for the Glee Club by Prof. Jackson, and some changes will be made in the program which will add to its merit. A. R. Clippinger, the hustling business manager, deserves great credit for his management thus far and he now has other dates under consideration. Any one desiring to arrange for a concert would do well to write to Mr. Clippinger.

THE FORUM.

Vol. XVIII.

DECEMBER, 1904

No. 3

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THE FORUM is published each month during the college year by the Students of Lebanon Valley College.

TERMS:—Subscription Price, 50 cents a Year. Single Copy, 10 cents.

All business matter should be addressed to THE FORUM, Annville, Pa.; all literary matter to P. E. MATHIAS, Annville, Pa.

Once a subscriber, always a subscriber, until notice for discontinuance, accompanied with all arrearages, has been received.

Entered at the Post Office at Annville, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

Editorial.

THE RECENT meetings of the Y. M. C. A. have taken a very practical turn which will be helpful to the student. Some of the topics treated were, "Making a Goal," "Honesty in the Class-room," and, "Is it worth while to Pray?" Topics of this sort make religion an every day matter and apply its principles to the life of each one. Treatment of such questions connects religion with things which are of daily interest in student life and enables one to draw comparisons which appeal readily to the understanding. Our great model Teacher did not hesitate to use this method in urging home truths to the hearts of his hearers and no one can question his success.

Then again there are temptations peculiar to student life, and petty deceits into which he almost unconsciously drifts, and which he is likely to regard as trivial unless his attention is directed to them. When once awakened, however, to their true significance he will try to avoid them, and so again we see the value of discussing practical matters. Religion will certainly do us very little good as long as we make it sim-

ply a theory and matter of form. It is only when it enters every act of our lives and becomes interwoven into every fiber of our being, that it will lift us to the height intended by its founder. The Y. M. C. A. is a strong force in the moral life of a college or community and has helped thousands of young men to nobler and better lives, and we think that it can perform its mission in no better way than by making its work appeal to every one.

* * *

THE WORKINGS of the new constitution of the Athletic Association were demonstrated in a practical way at the recent election of officers for the ensuing year. According to the constitution only those who have paid the regular fee of five dollars or three dollars of the fee as the proportion for the fall term, are members of the Association and entitled to vote. A list of those eligible to vote was kept and as the names were read, each presented his ballot. The result was one of most systematic and satisfactory elections that have ever been held here. It is no more than just to those who have paid the fee, that they should have the right of selecting the officers, and the fixing of a definite fee has placed all on an equal basis. Heretofore it has been the custom to collect money by voluntary contributions and the result was that some students paid several times the amount contributed by others and yet enjoyed no greater privileges. There were some students who paid nothing at all toward the athletic expenses and yet were entitled to all the rights in voting enjoyed by the others. This was obviously unfair and we are certainly glad that it has been remedied. There is one thing, however, that is not yet as it should be, and it is the fact that many students have not paid the fee asked. When the resolution authorizing this fee was adopted by the students, it was with the understanding that its payment should be compulsory. Thus far it has been left as a voluntary matter and here is where the trouble lies. So long as its payment is not required, there are some who will not pay. There ought, of course, to be sufficient college spirit and loyalty in every student to induce him to pay his share in the athletic expenses cheerfully. Every school wishes to be represented creditably in athletics and this can not be done without money. Then again, the fee asked is by no means excessive and could certainly be paid by almost everyone. We know that there are expenses facing the student at almost every turn and yet he cannot afford to overlook the needs of athletics. Each student should reckon this fee among his necessary expenses and pay it without question. We trust that this

matter will be made compulsory so that next year each one may come prepared to meet it.

* * *

ANOTHER TERM of school work has been completed and we ask ourselves what advancement has been made in the different departments of the college. Several classes have covered more work than any previous class has done in the the same length of time and earnest, careful work seems to be the rule in all departments. The English department has taken up a line of work which has hitherto been neglected, that of training for and directing plays. Sheridan's "School for Scandal" will be given in February and Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" in June. This is the first time a Shakespearian play has been arranged for and much interest is being manifested by those taking part in it. Professor Schlichter is now giving a number of lectures on the play in which he aims to give a clear idea of the work as a whole. Immediately after the Christmas holidays, practicing will begin under the direction of Prof. Schlichter and Prof. Jackson.

The Biological department has obtained a large thirty-five gallon aquarium in which fresh-water plants and animals used in the courses of study are kept alive until needed. A collection of sea fishes representing about thirty species was presented to the department by Prof. Enders, who collected them at Beaufort, N. C., during the past summer. A sea turtle weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, was obtained from the United States Fish Commission. Xray photographs were taken of several interesting parts of the skeleton after which the animal was dissected and several typical parts of its anatomy preserved and the entire skeleton prepared and articulated. The skins of several birds and mammals have been added during the past few months to the collection started by the department last year. The department is indebted to Prof. Heilman, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Fry who have contributed to the collection.

As college students we should be proud of the advancement made in the different departments during the past few months. The only way for a college to grow in the true sense of the word is for each department to be making steady progress. A glance at the work done in the different departments shows us that they are alive and growing steadily. Let every student determine to do more earnest work, to show still greater interest in his college so that the heads of the different departments may have the encouragement we owe them for their faithful work.

As ~~the~~ end of each term approaches most of us as students must face the question of examinations, and these cause many of us a good bit of worry. We wonder what questions the different professors will ask us. That the examinations may not be difficult is the one thing that we are wishing. But we can't tell just what things we will be called upon to answer. So we get our books and begin to review them from beginning to end. What a great work it is! Here is our Latin and our Greek. How shall we be able to review it all before the time of examinations? And then there is history and mathematics and physics and chemistry. We almost lose heart. It would be awfully disagreeable to go home for vacation with the knowledge of having failed in one branch, or perhaps two. What would our parents say about it? Or how would those, who are working their own way through college, feel about it, if they should have to take some subjects again? Such thoughts come to many of us. But there is really no excuse for any one's coming into such a position. The student who faithfully prepares his lessons as the term's work advances will have no occasion to rack his brains on account of examinations. Such a student can pass an examination with a good grade without doing any review work. The fact is that he usually is not bothered at the end of the term by examinations. It is only the student who wastes away his time and spends his energy on unprofitable things, that worries.

Examinations, however, at their best are unfair, for the same rule will not measure the progress and ability of all students. All educational systems would be better off if they could get along without them. But they are necessary for some students. They are, so to speak, a necessary evil. But we hope that some day some other device for measuring a student's mind will supplant examinations.



Hinds, Noble and Eldredge, of New York City, the well known publishers of school texts, have added another to their list of publications. Influenced by the popularity accorded their Songs of All the Colleges and other collections of songs, they have given the student world another admirable collection of songs suitable for all occasions.

The Most Popular College Songs is the title of this new collection. It contains all the old college songs together with those which are most popular to-day in the colleges throughout the land. The book is bound in serviceable board covers and is sold for fifty cents.

Alumni Notes.

J. Lehn Kreider, '02, is home for the holiday vacation from Yale.

Frank Heinaman '04, principal of the schools at Derry Church attended the Clio Anniversary.

W. J. Sanders, '02, of the Chambersburg Academy, was a recent visitor.

Prof. I. W. Huntzberger, '99, of Washington, D. C., was married on December 20, to Miss Sadie Loser of Lebanon.

The former Clio girls who were present at Thanksgiving were Mabel Spayd, Clara Eisenbaugh, Mary Light, Edna Engle, Nellie Buffington.

Wm. H. Kindt, '90, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who was called here to attend the funeral of his brother, paid his old acquaintances at the College a short visit.

We are sorry to learn of the serious attack of heart trouble which J. M. Hostetter, of Phoenixville, experienced. It will be remembered that sickness last winter prevented his completing his work until during the summer.

The many friends of W. R. Kohr, '04, will no doubt be pleased to hear of his having taken unto himself a helpmate. On Thanksgiving Day he was united in marriage to Miss Valeria Heilman a former student, at the home of the bride. The best wishes of The Forum attend the happy couple.

The Grim Reaper has invaded our midst and taken from us a noble soul. George A. L. Kindt, '94, who suffered from the dread disease, consumption, died in Colorado. His remains were brought to the home of his father on Sheridan Avenue, where short services were held by Prof. Spangler and Rev. Savage. Interment at Allentown.

A recent letter from A. C. T. Sumner, '02, who is now a missionary in Africa among his own people, states that he is getting along nicely in his work and that encouraging results can be seen. He describes himself as "Principal of the Training School, Pastor of the Church, Superintendent of the Boys' Home, a quack doctor and a jack at everything else." This gives one some idea of the demands made upon the missionary and of the wide field of usefulness open to the energetic worker. May success attend him in all his work!

We clip the following from the Telescope of Dec. 7, 1904:

Mr. J. H. Maysilles, of Munson, W. Va., was recently married to Miss Sadie Stewart, of Mechanicsville, N. Y. He has been a trustee of Lebanon Valley College for a number of years, and is a son of Rev. M. L. Maysilles, recently elected to the West Virginia legislature. His many warm friends wish him unalloyed happiness.

Mr. Maysilles, was one of the early editors of The Forum and did much to establish it. He is probably the only person who possesses a complete file of The Forum. We join with his many friends in wishing him a happy life,



Exchange Notes.

"The Nemesis in Literature" in the Criterion of this month contains some very good thoughts. The two sketches which appear under the name "One Day I Wrote her Name upon the Sand," both contain good ideas but are not developed very well.

It is rather hard to give up old ideas of certain historical events, but one is almost compelled to do this after reading the facts set forth in "Pulaski's Banner," in the Amulet, concerning the presentation of the banner to Pulaski by the Moravian Nuns.

The ending in the story called "Postponed," in the Mirror, is very unexpected. The account of the first co-ed at Ohio University is very interesting. I wonder how many other co-ed schools could give an account of the admission of their first woman.

The Ursinus Weekly is always welcome but we were especially glad to read the edition of November 4. The literary supplement is a very good addition. We would like to see one oftener. The character sketch, "Old Eli," presents to us a man of the sort often found in country communities.

The Occidental contains some very timely articles on the Japs. An editorial on "Making Excuses" presents a truth which it might be well for some of our Eastern colleges to think about. It is along the line of making excuses when the school is not successful in athletics. The blame is too often laid on the opponent when the real cause of failure is right in the home school.

The Pharetra of this month is interesting throughout. The story "Blue and ——?" leaves the reader very much in doubt as to what the real result was. This trick has sometimes been employed by the best writers but as a rule it is best for amateurs to work their plot out fully. The stories are all told brightly.

College Notes.**Senior Rhetoricals.**

On Saturday evening, December 3, the first division of the Senior class appeared in public rhetorical in the Conservatory Auditorium. A large audience was present to hear the orations and enjoy the music which was a pleasing feature of the program. The numbers were as follows: Invocation, Prof. L. F. John; Vocal Solo, Ruth Weaver; Oration—A Re-united Nation, Thomas Bayard Beatty; Oration—Present Day Political Struggles in France, Rachel Nancy Kauffman; Oration—Extremes Meet, Elmer Ellsworth Erb; Piano Solo, Iva Maulfair; Oration—Industrial Reform, Pearl Eugene Mathias; Oration—True Americanism, Ellen Weinland Mills; Oration—City Government Problems, Ralph Landis Engle; Vocal Solo, Arthur Lichty; Oration—Sectional Misunderstandings, Titus Heilman Kreider; Oration—Causes of Student Failures, May Behm Hershey; Oration—The Making of a Statesman, Charles Clinton Peters; Piano Solo, Kathryn Ulrich.

On the evening of December 10, the second division gave the following program: Invocation, Bishop E. B. Kephart; Piano Solo, Laura McCormick; Oration—Who Breaks, Pays, Arthur Raymond Clippinger; Oration—Chivalry, Its Good and Evil, Helen Barbra Bressler; Oration—Tendencies in Higher Education, Benjamin Daugherty Rojahn; Oration—Dangers of Labor Unions, Victor Arthur Arndt; Vocal Solo, Catherine Smith; Oration—The effect of Money Spent in Campaigning, George Dickson Owen; Oration—Thoreau and Nature Study, Emma Frances Engle; Oration—The Debt I Owe, Gordon Ira Rider; Vocal Trio, Edith King, Catherine Gensemer, Laura McCormick; Oration—The Talented Tenth, Frederick Berry Plummer; Oration—Requisites for Success in Athletics, Albert Jay Shenk; Oration—Why it is Worth While to Study Literature, Alice Lydia Crowell; Piano Solo, Elsie Yeager.

Clionian Anniversary.

On Thanksgiving evening the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Clionian Literary Society was celebrated in the Conservatory Auditorium. A large audience was present and thoroughly enjoyed the program presented, every part of which was performed with marked success. The music was a pleasing feature of the program and the ladies' quartette was especially fine. After the program had been rendered a very pleasant reception was held on the third floor of the Conservatory. The program was as follows: Invocation, Bishop J. S. Mills; Piano Solo,

Laura McCormick ; President's Address, Ellen Weinland Mills ; First Orator—The Real Filling of One's Place, Alice L. Crowell ; Vocal Quartette, Edith King, A. Lucile Mills, Catherine Gensemer, Eva Spangler ; Second Orator—Beneath the Surface, Frances Engle ; Piano Solo, Charlotte Fisher ; Third Orator—Woman's Advancement, May B. Hershey ; Essay—Yesterday and Today, Ruth M. Hershey ; Piano Solo, Iva Maulfair.

A Series of Lectures.

Rev. W. J. Zuck, the college pastor, has arranged a course of free lectures to be given during the winter and spring months in the U. B. church in Annville. The course consists of nine numbers arranged as follows : The Russian-Japanese War, Bishop J. S. Mills ; Getting a Living, Prof. H. H. Shenk ; The African in His Native Home, Bishop E. B. Kephart ; Our Guaranteed Rights, C. V. Henry, Esq. ; The Story of the Monitor, Rev. D. R. Ellis, who served in the battle ; The Divine Hand in Our History, Rev. C. I. B. Brane ; These Bodies of Ours, A. L. Hauer, M. D. ; The Photography of the Invisible, Prof. T. G. McFadden ; Concert by Local Talent. The first number was given by Bishop Mills on December 8, and was much appreciated by all present. This is a pleasing innovation and Rev. Zuck deserves credit for placing this opportunity within the reach of the people of Annville.

Election.

On Thursday morning, December 1, at the close of the chapel service, the officers of the Athletic Association for the ensuing year were elected. It resulted in the election of Max O. Snyder as President, Max F. Lehman as Vice President, C. E. Shenk, Treasurer, P. M. Spangler, Football Manager, and P. F. Esbenshade, Ass't Football Manager. This corps of officers will no doubt insure a successful year's work in athletics.

Personal.

Miss Frances Shively, a former student and instructor in the Music Department, visited her college friends over Thanksgiving. She has decided to go as a missionary to China under the direction of the Woman's Missionary Board and will probably leave for that country next spring. Her many friends here wish her success in her chosen field of work.

Rev. W. J. Zuck was called to Mt. Pleasant on December 2, by the death of his father, Samuel Zuck. Owing to his absence Prof. John preached in the U. B. church on Sabbath morning, Dec. 4.

T. B. Beatty and J. W. Kaufmann visited Philadelphia on Dec. 10, to see "The Merchant of Venice."

Basketball.

The basketball season is upon us and Lebanon Valley will again be represented by a good team in this department of athletics. Manager Arthur J. Jones has secured the following schedule to which, however, other games are to be added :

Jan. 21, Schuylkill Seminary, at Annville ; Jan. 28, Chambersburg Academy, at Annville ; February 3, Gettysburg, at Gettysburg ; Feb. 4, Dickinson, at Carlisle ; Feb. 11, Schuylkill Seminary, at Reading ; Feb. 16, Bloomsburg Normal, at Bloomsburg ; Feb. 17, Bucknell, at Lewisburg ; Feb. 18, Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove ; Feb. 24, Gettysburg, at Annville ; March 4, Bucknell, at Annville ; March 11, Susquehanna, at Annville.

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